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Where Is GHQ Of Legal ABC Of New Deal?

Action in Slum Cases Point to Frankfurter at Harvard

Maps Court Moves

Law Professor Seen as Deciding Factor in Test Cases

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 9—Incidents of the past week have once more illustrated that the legal GHQ of the New Deal is not in Washington, in the Department of Justice, but in Cambridge, Mass., where Prof. Felix Frankfurter resides.

From confidential sources which are deemed authoritative, the behind-the-scenes motivation of one of the most dramatic legal maneuvers in the three years of the Roosevelt Administration has just been explained This involves the dropping, on the very eve of argument before the Supreme Court, and without previous intimation to members of the Cabinet primarily concerned, of the two slum-clearance condemnation cases in Louisville and Detroit.

Reason for Action

The Administration, acting through the Department of Justice, it is now learned, dropped the cases in the Supreme Court last week because it expected to be defeated, and because it apprehended that the terms of the adverse Supreme Court opinion might jeopardize its whole slum clearance, public works, and other land acquisition programs.

More than this, it is understood that the Justice Department as long ago as November, 1934, warned the President that the suits should not be contested, and that the outcome was likely to be unfavorable to the Administration.

Own Adviser Ignored

The legal warning of the Administration's own constitutional adviser was ignored or flouted, however, and it was not till the last few weeks, when strong confirmatory advices came from the Harvard Law School, that the last-minute decision was taken.

In this connection Professor Frankfurter's association with the long-delayed Supreme Court NRA case is being recalled. It has been asserted, and never denied, that the policy of postponing ultimate NRA decision was taken on the advice of the Harvard professor. It is recalled that the Administration suddenly dropped the Belcher NRA case on the eve of Supreme Court argument, just as it has now discarded the Louisville-Detroit condemnation cases. The Belcher case, however, was succeeded by the Schechter case, in which the New Deal suffered one of its worst legal defeats.

New-Deal Dissension

Internal dissension within the New Deal, in which final legal opinion on constitutional matters still comes from Cambridge rather than from the Administration's own Justice Department, is indicated in sudden vacillations of policy in the condemnation suits.

Back in 1935 the Justice Department first asked for a decision of the Kentucky case before the Supreme Court, and then suddenly changed its mind and decided to keep it out of the high tribunal for the time being.

The case was begun in the Western District of Kentucky, Nov. 13, 1934, and went against the Government. It involved the Government's right to condemn four city blocks in Louisville for a $1,618,000 project. The Justice Department decided to exercise its privilege of appeal from the lower court direct to Washington for a quick decision, and filed a writ of certiorari with the Supreme Court Feb. 9, 1935. A month later, however, it suddenly decided to drop this Supreme Court appeal, and the writ was dismissed March 11, 1935.

Cummings Overridden

At that time the Justice Department explained its sudden change of front on the ground that it preferred to follow the "normal routine" of appeal through the lower courts. However, it is known that Homer Cummings, the Attorney General, had long since advised the White House that it would be better to call off the case altogether, which would have saved it the humiliation of successive judicial rebukes. Ignoring the advice, however, the case was next carried to the Circuit Court, where the judges by 2-to-1 decision again declared the Federal Government lacked condemnation authority, which belonged to the states as part of their police power.

Setback in Detroit

The Government had meanwhile suffered a further defeat in the Detroit District Court involving a six-block, $5,500,000 slum clearance project in a Negro area. With these de-

(Continued on Page 2, Column 6)

The Monitor Index

Monday, March 9, 1936

Sports Page	6
The Home Forum	8
Infinite Possibilities	
[With Hungarian Translation]	
Boston and New England News	9-16-11
Weather	9
Boston Events	9
Arts and Theater Reviews	11
Radio Timetable	11
Financial Pages	12 and 13
The Children's Page	14
Daily Features	17
Editorials	18

The Spoils System

Norris's Denunciation Is Evident Start of Revolt by Public

Farley Provides Fuel

By **Richard L. Strout**

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON — Not long ago Senator George W. Norris (R) of Nebraska rose in his place in the Senate, and with the force and dignity of one whose integrity in a lifetime of public service is unsmirched, related the sordid details of the political appointment of a postmistress in his native state.

Point by point he carried through the unsavory story of how the spoils system had reached its long hand into the little post office so that the sister of the local political boss might get a job above her more able rivals. And this system, Senator Norris said, is the one that obtains today in all the 14,000 presidential post offices over the United States—and has obtained in this country for 100 years.

Speaks Dispassionately

Senator Norris concluded his calm presentation without a denouncement of the local politician and without a specific castigation of Postmaster General James A. Farley, who is also chairman of the Democratic National Committee, for countenancing and abetting the traditional process.

But he did denounce the system—"a system based upon incompetency; a system which is entirely wrong from every standpoint; a system which, in the end, is injurious to the members of the House and Senate who participate in it."

And, finally, Senator Norris did appeal direct to President Roosevelt for an executive order to end the system—at least so far as it affected the post office.

Speaks As Friend

He spoke as a friend of the New Deal, who endorsed its aims "enthusiastically," but who grieved over the perpetuation of this ancient stigma on American public service by a supposedly idealistic Administration.

He would work for Mr. Roosevelt's re-election, Senator Norris said—"yet I think he can be justly criticized for not taking the right stand in this particular kind of business."

And he frankly declared that the Administration would lose "millions of votes" because of public resentment with the recent handling of post office appointments.

Since that time a number of events have occurred. More and more, the Norris statement seems in retrospect to have marked some sort of a turning point in the matter of the spoils system.

President Stung to Action

Whether stung by the Norris remonstrance, or acting independently, President Roosevelt shortly thereafter summoned a group of legislators to the White House to discuss civil service reform bills. It was recalled that he first urged such bills

(Continued on Page 4, Column 5)

People's Case

Widespread charges are being made that the Civil Service System in the United States is being undermined by political spoils methods.

A series of six articles on the situation will be published in The Christian Science Monitor. The first article appears today.

The World's Day

Its News in Focus

Monday, March 9

Japan—Hirota at Last Forms Cabinet

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Tokyo—Premier Koki Hirota has formed a Cabinet, Japan's first since the assassinations of Feb. 26 plunged the country into political disorder.

The army appears to gain influence in the list of ministers selected in large part under pressure from the military. Several original nominees had to be dropped when the army objected, including the proposed Foreign Minister Yoshida and Justice Obara.

More funds for farm relief are foreseen as a major policy of the Hirota Cabinet. Moderate elements hope the new Premier can uphold his statement in the Diet that no war would occur while he was Foreign Minister. As Premier, he faces opposition of extreme militarists for that commitment.

Strikes—Grand Central Area Stays at Work

New York (AP)—After a conference with Mayor LaGuardia, James J. Bambrick, strike leader, abruptly reversed battle plans today, withholding orders for a walkout of building workers in Manhattan's Grand Central area, Brooklyn and Queens.

Shortly before, Mr. Bambrick announced that because of the conditional acceptance by realty operators of Mayor LaGuardia's peace plans, the union would "fight to the bitter end." Later he said no extension of the walkout would be ordered pending the outcome of peace negotiations.

Strike developments elsewhere:

Akron, Ohio—Pickets said negotiations were pending between strike leaders and officials of the Goodyear Tire & Rubber Company. Strikes of milk drivers and workers at the Palmer Match Company and at the Columbia Chemical Company remained deadlocked.

Providence, R. I.—Union truck drivers of Rhode Island rejected a wage compromise and went on strike. Union officers said that 1500 drivers and 250 trucks would be idle.

Boston — The Garment workers' walkout is in its second week, but leaders of the 4000 strikers say they expected an agreement would send at least half of them back to work within two days.

Rhineland—British Ease Europe's Tension

From Staff Correspondents of The Christian Science Monitor and Dispatches of the Associated Press

London—Foreign Secretary Eden sees no threat of hostilities from Germany's remilitarizing of the Rhineland. This was the hopefully conciliatory word given in Mr. Eden's tensely-awaited speech before the House of Commons.

Mr. Eden told the packed Commons he had protested to the German Ambassador that he "deeply regretted" an action which "amounted to a unilateral repudiation of a treaty freely negotiated and freely signed."

Despite this strong stand, Mr. Eden said, Britain is ready to explore every avenue of possible conciliation. He is to attend tomorrow in Paris a conference of Locarno signatories.

Geneva—A test of the League of Nations, far greater than the Manchurian and Ethiopian crises, comes before the Council next Friday at 11 a. m. In response to France's urgent appeal of yesterday under the Locarno Treaty, the Council has set the date for deciding how Europe can surmount the latest threat to peace.

Belgium also laid her case before the League, charging violation by Germany of the Versailles and Locarno Treaties.

France

Paris—Italy's reported understanding with Germany on remilitarizing the Rhineland took a strange twist here today with announcement that Il Duce is willing to back France against Germany in return for a "sensible" attitude on sanctions.

Observers see in the move an effort to reconstruct the "Stresa front" of Italy, France and Britain against Germany.

The Cabinet approved a meeting here tomorrow of the Locarno signatories.

Metz, France—An estimated 150,000 troops of France's re-enforced war machine stood ready on the Rhineland frontier today awaiting orders from the army high command in Paris.

Metz, filled 48 hours before with 20,000 soldiers of 27 regiments, to-

(Continued on Page 2, Column 3)

Boston News Today:

Amoskeag "Looks Hopeful," Says Judge

End to Garment Strike in Two Days Forecast

Edwards Promises WPA Drama Investigation

El Tie-up Blocks Thousands on Way to Work

Roosevelt Grants $396,473 for Blackstone Valley

Power Companies Deny Sliding Scale Claims

These and many other interesting stories of Boston and New England will be found in the local section of this edition.

President Asks Parley of Union And Rail Heads

Hopes to Get Agreement on Losing of Jobs by Railway Unification

Urges Co-operation

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 9—President Roosevelt has asked representatives of management and employees in the railroad industry to confer jointly with him before letting efforts to reach agreement on the employment provisions of the Emergency Railroad Transportation Act fail.

Mr. Roosevelt, in a letter to management and brotherhoods, intimated yesterday that he preferred not to have the Emergency Act, at least as it applies to labor, continue. The 1933 act expires June 16. Mr. Roosevelt announced also suspension of orders for unification of railroad terminal facilities in 11 cities.

The letter grows out of efforts to secure economies for railroads by eliminating duplicating services and lines, but this has run into difficulties because of the problem of protecting workers who would be thrown out of employment.

Act Found Inadequate

The 1933 act requires that the carriers employ no fewer men than they employed in May, 1933.

Effort at co-operative settlement of the problem between workers and employers have been going on since January, without avail. Mr. Roosevelt's letter said that act "is now satisfactory neither to the company nor the employees." Employees are entitled to protection, he said, and in the long run "the employees will surely gain from maximum efficiency and economy in railroad operation."

Mr. Roosevelt's letter was directed to encouraging co-operative settlement of the disagreement between capital and labor outside of Congress, and he specifically advised against new legislation and litigation, warning that the courts might "strike down" any legislation that was enacted.

Hours-Wages Not Involved

No hours or wages are involved in the dispute; it is simply a question of giving employees protection against discharge when duplicating rail services are eliminated.

Conditions favorable to elimination of waste are developing "because the tide of traffic is rising."

He said at one point:

"The country has a vital interest in this matter, but no one has a greater stake than those who own and those who work for the railroads. In many ways their interests are identical, and they ought to be able to work together for a common end.

"Certainly this is true of better and less costly service which will enable the railroads to lead, or at least keep up with, transportation progress.

"What disturbs me is the apparent inability of the managements and the men to co-operate in working out such common problems. Issues which ought to be settled by friendly negotiations are being fought out in the battle grounds of Congress and the courts. Legislation has its place. Often it has been necessary for the welfare of labor or capital or both, but it is a remedy to be taken with great caution or it may prove worse than the disease."

The President's Letter

The text of the President's letter to J. J. Pelley, president of the Association of American Railroads, and J. A. Phillips, vice-chairman of the Association of Railway Labor Executives, proposing negotiations on a controversy over rail unification, follows:

I am concerned by conditions

(Continued on Page 5, Column 2)

McCool's Whale Meeting a Rival In 'Mr. Finnegan'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PORTLAND, Ore.—Illustrative of the truism that a "touch of nature makes the whole world kin," was the almost universal interest recently among residents of Portland and of the communities along the Willamette River between Portland and Oregon City in the aquatic antics of a visiting sea lion, unofficially dubbed "Mr. Finnegan."

In spite of sub-freezing weather, hundreds of persons lined the banks of the Willamette daily at the point where "Mr. Finnegan" on that occasion was reported to be disporting. They returned with enthusiastic report of how the great mammal feasted heartily upon carp and other denizens of the deep and of his futile attempts to hurtle the falls at Oregon City.

Concern that "Mr. Finnegan" might suffer the fate of Jimmy McCool's whale, which was killed when it entered Columbia Slough, near Portland, was eased when two state police troopers were stationed at the river side to prevent any persons so tempted from taking a pot shot at the leo of the ocean lanes.

The end of the sea lion's chapter came abruptly when it was found one morning in a rain-soaked grain field far above the Oregon City falls. Surrounded by Oregon state police troopers and farmers of the district, the sea lion was roped, trussed and loaded into a government truck to be hauled to the beach. It was then unloaded into the ocean, which is its home.

Britian Proposes Tri-partite Agreement With France and Reich to Insure Peace; Paris Avoids Acting Alone in Rhineland

France Demands Joint Action by Powers to Halt Reich

Paris to Insist Troops Withdraw

Government Mans Frontier, Denounces Locarno Breach by Germany

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, March 9—In the event of Germany's not agreeing to withdraw her troops from the Rhineland, the League Council's sanctions resolution of April 17, 1935, is to be invoked by France.

This declaration presented at Geneva by Britain, France and Italy and voted by the Council when Germany denounced the military clauses of the Versailles Treaty, provides for application of financial and economic sanctions against any power which unilaterally denounces a freely accepted agreement.

What Will Britain Do?

Any application of sanctions, however—and, in fact, any effective action against Germany—it is admitted here must depend very largely on the attitude of Britain.

"What will England do?" is the question on the lips of every Frenchman, and on the front page of every Paris newspaper.

But for once there is a general conviction that the attitude of England will be determined to a great extent by the firmness of France's stand. The press is today unanimous in approving the strong position taken by the French Government, and is urging that it stand firm in opposition to Germany's military occupation of the Rhineland.

War Not Advocated

This does not mean, however, that French public opinion through the press advocates or condones a resort to war to evict the Reich from the "demilitarized zone." Many papers, both of the Right and the Left, emphasize the necessity for joint international action to put an end to Germany's method of taking by force what other countries were willing to negotiate about. Such a method is held here to render peace impossible.

France, in fact, is resolutely determined to insist on the withdrawal of German troops from the Rhineland by every available international means, but she will not take any unilateral action against the Reich, the Monitor is able to state on the highest authority.

The French Government has re-

(Continued on Page 3, Column 2)

By H. Manuel

Pierre Etienne Flandin
French Foreign Minister

Associated Press

Stanley Baldwin
British Premier

Baldwin Declares Peace Impossible Without Friendliness

Collective Security Upheld in Commons

Likelihood of Armed Clash Grows Remote, Due to General Restraint

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, March 9—In the midst of the confusion aroused by the entry of German troops into the Rhineland, Prime Minister Stanley Baldwin made a stirring appeal for a tri-partite agreement between France, Germany and Britain in the House of Commons today.

"The only hope of peace," he declared "lies in the achievement of tri-partite friendship between France and Germany with ourselves. There can never be peace in Europe so long as suspicion continues between France and Germany."

Otherwise, Danger

Until that agreement comes, Mr. Baldwin continued, there will be a greater or a lesser degree of danger in times of crisis and times of panic in Europe.

Justifying Britains rearmament program, Mr. Baldwin added that the moment when British influence might be all-powerful in this connection is the very last time that Britain should choose to be weak.

"Collective securing," Mr. Baldwin went on, "is the policy of government. We are going to work to try to achieve it."

Tells of Difficulties

"I only tell the House some of the difficulties of it. It cannot be effectively worked by one nation or by two. That is why the European members of the League will have to consult together as soon as this present war in Africa may come to an end and realize what is involved in collective security and take such steps that it may become a reality so that the need for its use may never arise."

Eden Optimistic

A definitely optimistic impression was also left by the statement from the British Foreign Secretary, Mr. Anthony Eden, on the Rhineland situation in the Commons.

The Foreign Secretary gave the House to understand that the most careful consideration would be given Adolf Hitler's proposals, although he declared that "abrogation of the Locarno Treaty and occupation of the demilitarized zone have profoundly shaken confidence in any engagement into which the Government of Germany may in future enter."

Help for France

Mr. Eden's promise that Britain would go to the help of France or Belgium in the event of German attack is believed here mainly of academic importance, since Mr. Eden stated, "I am thankful to say that there is no reason to suppose the present German action implies a threat of hostilities."

Armed Clash Unlikely

The likelihood of an armed clash between France and Germany, as a result of Adolf Hitler's act of defiance of the Locarno and Versailles Treaties, is regarded here as having been definitely diminished by the restraint displayed on all sides, particularly by France, during one of the most critical week ends for many years.

The British Government, though clearly determined to march in step with France in utterly condemning Herr Hitler's action in marching his troops into the Rhineland, is equally set on continuing—in fact, redoubling her effort to bring real peace in Europe. And it sees real, though distant, prospects of ultimate success.

Sanctions Impossible

Meanwhile, among the facts which it is held here emerge from a close study of Herr Hitler's denunciation of the Locarno Pact and military reoccupation of the Rhineland is the impossibility of imposing sanctions against Germany. Sanctions, it is declared, are only applicable if an act of war has been committed and military reoccupation of the Rhineland is merely described in the Treaty of Versailles as "a hostile act and calculated to disturb the peace of the world."

What to Do?

But, while the idea of punitive action against Germany receives little support, it is strongly held that something must be done to bring home to Herr Hitler that he cannot—however obsessed he is with the dangers of Bolshevism—calmy break a freely negotiated treaty and then ask his neighbors to negotiate a fresh one as though nothing had happened. The whole basis of international intercourse is destroyed if this can be done with impunity.

Lack of Confidence

In this connection, it is pointed out that the League Covenant, which Herr Hitler says he is again prepared to accept, lays down that any state seeking membership "shall give effective guarantees of its sincere intention to observe its international obligations." Herr Hitler's repudiation of the Locarno—a treaty which was first proposed by Gustav Stresemann of Germany and which Herr Hitler himself voluntarily ac-

(Continued on Page 2, Column 7)

Mussolini Halts War Operations In East Africa

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ROME, March 9—The Monitor understands that the Italian high command in East Africa, on instructions from the central government here, has decided to suspend temporarily military operations against Ethiopia on both the northern and southern fronts, although Italian official quarters profess to have no knowledge of reports from Asmara that hostilities have been halted.

There is as yet no armistice between the belligerents, nor has a truce been agreed to between the fighting armies, but in view of the serious situation in Europe, owing to Germany's denunciation of the Locarno Treaty, as well as of brighter prospects existing today for a negotiated peace settlement, Italy has unilaterally decided to halt war operations, and in particular bombing from the air. An Italian air squadron which had left on a bombing expedition for Dessye was ordered to fly back to its base, it is reported here.

The Italian Armies will, of course, hold all positions they now occupy, and it is possible minor engagements may take place, since there has been no formal truce, but Italy

(Continued on Page 2, Column 8)

Rhine Crisis Aids Italy's Status In Moves at Geneva

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

GENEVA, March 9—In calling a meeting of the League Council for Friday, as proposed by France and Belgium, to deal with Germany's remilitarization of the Rhineland, and in the indefinite postponement of the Committee of Thirteen's meeting on the Italo-Ethiopian conflict, are expressed the whole embroglio of European affairs.

It is amazing how suddenly and completely the question of Ethiopia has fallen into the background before the imminent menace of a European disaster.

Premier Benito Mussolini's affirmative reply "in principle" to the League appeal for peace is now received almost with indifference, though last week it was awaited with anxiety. Some of the most ardent sanctionists are openly advocating an instant suspension of sanctions against Italy, notably members of the Little Entente and Russia.

League's Hesitancy Criticized

Locarno powers feel they have need of Italy against the more serious problem of Germany, and there is some regret that the Ethiopian quarrel was not settled in December. While it is believed that Adolf Hitler would have acted sooner or later, it is realized that the inability of the League to bring speedy pressure on Italy and end the Ethiopian affair has contributed to his momentous decision.

Italy in Good Position

It is obvious that Italy is in a position to drive a hard bargain, whether secretly or publicly, and that it will not fail to avail itself of the opportunity.

Italy is a member of the Council, which is convoked to pronounce on Germany's culpability, and its vote is necessary. It is also one of the guarantors of the Locarno Pact, and although claiming to be on the verge of disassociating itself from the Pact when the threat of oil sanctions was repeated by Britain's Foreign Secretary, Anthony Eden, last week has not actually done so. The move by the French Foreign Minister, Pierre Etienne Flandin, for a week's respite is claimed to have been extremely valuable.

There has never been in this cor-

(Continued on Page 3, Column 6)

Hoover Spurs GOP Campaign; Takes No Stand on Candidates

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 9 — The nation's lively and vital political debate continued over the week end with another of Herbert Hoover's hard-hitting, crisp attacks on the New Deal. The former President's Colorado Springs speech finds the pre-convention campaign entering a decisive stage. The first primaries to choose nominating delegates for the Republican national convention are held in New Hampshire this week. Others follow shortly. The crucial campaigning for a standard-bearer is now at full pitch.

Mr. Hoover himself, however, concentrates not on candidates but upon the New Deal. His latest speech traces the parallel between authoritarian government abroad and the Roosevelt Administration in the United States.

"The New Deal," he said, "is committed to drive ahead for government dictation of our economic life."

New Epigrams

And, with a new batch of the later-Hoover epigrams, the former President declared: "Your fireside talks in the future will be with the tax collector." His speech, addressed to the Young Republican League, urged youth to press ahead: "If we preserve the American system of liberty, we could have a century of glorious opportunity to every young man and woman."

This spech, though it fell in the midst of the preprimary scrambling, took no sides.

Mr. Hoover has given no outward endorsement to any of the four chief Republican candidates. At the same time, there is far less talk than formerly of his own candidacy. In the published text of his Colorado Springs speech appears the words:

"I have had every honor that any man could want." Some hearers reported Mr. Hoover added: "And I want no more."

In either case, the statement comes close to a repudiation of the renomination. This coincides with latest views here, which are that Mr. Hoover thinks that at least two of the present candidates would make successful Republican nominees—either Gov. Alf M. Landon of Kansas or Col. Frank Knox of Chicago. Whether his support will openly be given to either remains to be seen.

But as of today, the chief political race is between the Republican candidates for the nomination, in which Senator William E. Borah of Idaho and Governor Landon take leading places. Following them are Senator Arthur H. Vandenberg of Michigan, and Colonel Knox.

Except that Mr. Hoover has recently been visiting with Colonel Knox, on vacation in Arizona, the former President and titular leader of the party, has given no hint of his preferences in the campaign. Most political observers, including his own representatives in the capital, agree that Colonel Knox's drive for the nomination has slowed up. The Chicago publisher obviously wishes to put himself, too, in the guise of a compromise candidate, hoping to profit by a deep cleavage between Senator Borah and Governor Landon. This position, already pre-

(Continued on Page 7, Column 7)

Women Seek to Hold NRA Wage

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 9—As Attorney General John J. Bennett Jr. prepares to take the Court of Appeals' voiding of New York's minimum wage law to the Supreme Court, the League of Women Voters today is launching a consumers' drive on laundry owners for retention of the wage gains made under the act.

The move to bring consumer influence to bear upon working conditions will take the form of a canvass of the 2210 laundries in the State, such as was made by the league before the enactment of the state law, which was set up as a criterion of "fair and reasonable value of services rendered," and which had its first application among the 22,000 women laundry workers, raising the median of pay from $10.41 to $13.41.

Despite Court Ruling

In a return call on the laundry men, women in communities throughout the State will serve notice that they are definitely in favor of retaining the conditions of the legislation, despite the decision of the high state court.

Indications that the invalidation, based on the theory that the law violated "liberty of contract," was reflected in a return of former disorder in the ranks of laundry industry, already have come to the attention of the State Department of Labor in complaints of wage cuts and longer hours scheduled to begin today. Officials reported, however, that this retrograde tendency was offset somewhat by comments from "reputable laundry owners, who felt the legislation was a stabilizing influence in the field," and who pledged the department their continued co-operation in maintaining standards.

Hotels and Restaurants

The league and other labor-conscious groups, like the National Consumers' League and the Women's Trade Union League, hold that while only women in the laundry industry were immediately affected by the ruling, the repeal decision will have far-reaching import. They show that under the New York law, a minimum had been set, but not put into effect for the 35,000 women workers in hotels and restaurants, with the beauty parlor field employing thousands of women next to be regulated. Further, the minimum fair wage legislation passed by the New Jersey, New Hampshire, Connecticut, Massachusets, Ohio and Illinois legislatures was modeled after a New York pattern.

The fact that the New York law was voided by a split decision of four to three, gives opportunity for review of the law before the Supreme Bench; but realizing that the interim before consideration may cover many months, the three women's leagues are organizing to see that the wage gains already had are retained.

The offensive planned by the Women's Trade Union League of

(Continued on Page 3, Column 3)

France Seeks Slice of Ocean Air Line Trade

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 9—A new element was injected into the involved transatlantic aviation bargaining game following the delayed submission of an official French bid for a major slice in the prospective business of transporting passengers, mail and express across the ocean by air.

A French delegation which rectified an original omission by securing official government endorsement was finally received by the American Interdepartmental Committee on Civil International Aviation here March 6 and emerged with an authorization to conduct experimental flights to United States ports during the coming summer in return for extension of similar rights to any American air line wishing to avail itself of the opportunity.

Makes Third in Race

The French action brings to three the number of European nations already bargaining against one another and with the United States for preferential position in the establishment of future air service across the Atlantic. Similar experimental arrangements have already been concluded with England and Germany. Holland and Italy are eventually expected also to enter the picture in the general world race for control of international air routes which is rapidly developing.

While experimental flights in the near future are forecast, every care is made in official quarters here to emphasize that no arrangements have been made as yet for regular commercial service, and "caution" continues to be the keynote of U. S. approach to the problem.

All Aspects Studied

Every aspect is being carefully studied with an eye to assuring that at least 50 per cent of the air business between European and American ports shall be reserved for American flag lines. Such vital and far-reaching interests are involved that officials here discount all predictions for any early inauguration of scheduled flying service and incline to the opinion that it may be two or three years before it actually materializes.

Because negotiations are still in such a tentative and exploratory stage, no definite indications have yet emerged as to the routes most likely to be adopted in the new oceanic service. England is contemplating two routes, one in the north via Newfoundland and Canada and a second in the south via the Azores to Bermuda and their own West Indies possessions with a possible branch to a United States terminus from Bermuda.

Germany and France, possessing no available places in the North Atlantic, are understood to be thinking of a more direct service possibly assisted by ships stationed at intervals across the Atlantic—a scheme the Germans have been employing for some time in their service to South America.

British Hold High Cards

Another route has been suggested and is being urged by Bernt Balchen, famous polar flier, on behalf of the Norwegian Government. It contemplates a service from New York to Stavanger, an all-year clear water port in Southern Norway, using intermediate stopping points in Newfoundland, Greenland, Iceland and the Faroe Islands. The direct distance is 3610 mile. According to Mr. Balchen's testimony it constitutes the safest and best possible route and has the advantage to the United States that the Norwegian terminus is offered to American planes without any of the conditions which the other negotiating countries are demanding.

If it were not for the fact that this route would have to pass over Canada and Newfoundland for a considerable portion of its distance it would provide an opportunity for the inauguration of a purely American service to Europe. However, British permission must be obtained to fly over British territory. Here, again, therefore, diplomacy must be employed and bargaining entered into with England holding many of the high cards.

This fact touches on one of the two most significant elements in the negotiations. Unless artificial waystations are provided or the somewhat illusive stratosphere theory becomes a practical medium, the logical routes must all pass over and utilize British territory.

The other major element is the fact that the objective of such transatlantic service is the American business which it is assumed would take to the air if regular air service were made available.

For these reasons observers here are inclined to expect that first heavier-than-air service will be a co-operative arrangement between England and the United States.

Union Hotel Guests Hinder Strike Plans

By the Associated Press

New York, March 7

PLANS of Chris Houlihan, president of the Hotel Workers Union, to call a strike at the Hotel Commodore ran into a hitch today.

He was informed that representatives of the United Mine Workers of America were staying at the hotel during the joint conference of the anthracite coal industry.

Mr. Houlihan telephoned the representatives immediately, telling them it would look much better if they moved to another hotel before the strike.

The mine workers' delegation assured him they would vacate, Mr. Houlihan said.

The World's Day

Its News in Focus

Continued from Page 1

day held only one battalion of motorized troops. Their comrades-at-arms had been thrown into the underground fortresses, part of the 150,000 guarding the "iron chain" of frontier forts from Belgium to the Swiss Alps.

The Seventieth Germany infantry regiment arrived at Saarbrücken yesterday and the Seventeenth Regiment at Saarlouis, a little more than a mile from the French border.

Reactions

European capitals express varying reactions to the Rhineland crisis:

Vienna: Dilemma. Austria, like Germany, welcomes snapping of peace treaties, link by link. But Austria is disturbed by Germany's growing power.

Bucharest: Denunciation. Roumania sees Germany's action jeopardizing Europe's peace structure. Hearty support for France is indicated.

Belgrade: Applause. Yugoslavia welcomes strong Germany as possible check on Italy.

Budapest: Admiration. Hungary would like to emulate Hitler's Reich, but doesn't dare.

Berlin: While German troops continued their remilitarizing of the Rhineland, the Third Reich underlined in the Deutche Diplomatisch-Politische Korrespondenz, Foreign Office organ, that this move came in direct retaliation against the Franco-Soviet pact of mutual assistance.

Jubilation mixed with solemn recognition of Germany's passing of the Rubicon reigned.

East Africa—Halt of Italian Troops Reported

Rome— Fascist Italy's offensive operations in northern Ethiopia were reported halted today amid a feeling that acceptance of the League of Nations' peace appeal and German denunciation of the Locarno Pact would end sanctions, according to the Associated Press.

Dispatches from the front said military activities were suspended and airplanes were grounded after Marshal Pietro Badoglio returned to Asmara, Eritrea, from his field headquarters.

The Rome press ministry, however, said it had no knowledge of the cessation of offensive East African operations.

A belief arose that the importance of the Italo-Ethiopian conflict diminished in the face of the new developments, with a quick peace in prospect to enable Europe to face its new problems.

London (AP)—Instructions have been sent to the British Ambassador at Rome, Sir Eric Drummond, to make a second protest against the bombing of a British Red Cross unit in Ethiopia.

Sir Eric will again formally request the Italian Government to make inquiries and issue orders that such bombings shall cease. The Ambassador made the first protest Saturday. Shortly afterward the British Government received official advice of a second bombing. A third attack on the British Red Cross unit was reported today.

Addis Ababa (AP)—The Ethiopian Government issued a communiqué today supporting previous reports that the British Red Cross ambulance unit at Quoram had been bombed for the third time by Italian airplanes.

Three of the bombing planes, the communiqué stated, crashed to the ground during the operation. Unofficial reports from Quoram said that the commander of the British unit, after the third bombing, had removed the Red Cross insignia and the British flags from the unit, and was resorting to camouflage in the hope of avoiding further attacks.

Montreal—Relief Allowances to Be Raised

Montreal (AP)—Free medical care and free electricity to unemployed, with 25 per cent larger contribution for rent, will be supplied by the city of Montreal, Mayor Camillien Houde announced in a speech yesterday.

A one-year loan of $1,800,000 has been obtained from the city's bankers to allow the additional expenditures which go into effect on May 1, the Mayor said.

Flight—Rose Breaks Cape Town-England Mark

London (AP)—British Flying Officer Tommy Rose beat the Cape Town-to-England flight record today by 5 hours, 12 minutes.

He landed at Croydon Airdrome at 11:05 a. m. (6:05 a. m., E. S. T.), after leaving Cape Town, South Africa, at 4 a. m., March 3, for an elapsed time of 6 days, 7 hours, 5 minutes. He also set a record for a two-way flight, having beaten Mrs. Amy Johnson-Mollison's outward record by 13 hours, 16 minutes.

Memel—German-Lithuanian Accord Pushed

Berlin (AP)—The official German news agency announced last night that efforts had been started to normalize the long-strained relations between Germany and Lithuania over Memel.

Conversations have been held, it was stated, to improve the tone with which newspapers and other publications and radio stations have handled discussions regarding statesmen, governmental measures and events in the two countries.

The action was considered especially significant, because on May 21, 1935, Reichsführer Hitler declared he saw no possibility "to conclude ... any treaty whatsoever with this state."

(Memel, formerly part of Germany, is now part of Lithuania, but has a local government which possesses wide powers of home rule.)

Rail Men—Advised to Settle Their Own Quarrels

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Washington—Continued employment benefits of the Emergency Railroad Transportation Act are sought by President Roosevelt, although intimating he favors allowing most of the act to expire as provided on June 16. The employment provisions of the act require railroads to employ no fewer men than in May, 1933.

In a letter to railway managements and employees, the President encouraged them to settle their differences among themselves, instead of in the courts or through new legislation.

Text of President's letter: Page 1.

Honan—Bandit Chief's Army Decimated

Kaifeng (AP)—The outlaw army of Liu Kwei-Tang, China's most daring and elusive bandit, attempted another lightning raid through North China yesterday but met a crushing defeat and 1500 of his men were killed. Reports reaching here from northeast Honan Province said the bandits fell in a battle with provincial soldiers.

Liu, unconfirmed reports said, escaped into the Foreign Concession at Tientsin under a disguise.

Women Seek to Hold Minimum NRA Pay

(Continued from Page 1)

New York will be a unionization drive as "the only guarantee workers have that they really will be able to bargain with their employers." Miss Rose Schneiderman, president of the body, said that neither the league nor the labor movement were going to "rest with folded arms while women laundry workers, hotel and restaurant employees and thousands of others are thrust back into starvation wages."

Judge Irving Lehman, of the Court of Appeals, author of the dissenting opinion in the case, opened the second annual Eastern Law Students Conference over the week end, explaining that the three state high court judges had disagreed with the majority decision that the law interfered with liberty of contract, because "this liberty does not differ in its nature from liberty to fix other terms and conditions of employment."

Dissenting Opinion

"Regardless of which view is correct," he said, "the present result of that decision is to render invalid any legislation which declares oppressive a wage paid to women employees which is not only less than sufficient for support in health but less than the value of the services rendered."

Judge Lehman said he was convinced that Socialism, Communism and Fascism offered no acceptable substitute for a free, competitive system, but he was "equally convinced that the competitive system was incompatible with democracy unless at times effective regulation is supplied."

Wages and Dependents

Simultaneously, the State Department of Labor, in an analysis of emergency relief records on women, found wages so low that 6674 gainfully employed women in New York were on home relief because their earnings were inadequate for the support of themselves and their dependents.

"Practically all of the women on relief who were employed in domestic service earned less than $10 a week in wages, but only 12 per cent had only themselves to support," the report continues.

"Among women in all other occupations, nearly 64 per cent earned weekly wages of less than $10 and only 4 per cent had no dependents.

Superintendent's Plea Breaks Student Strike

ALAMEDA, Calif., March 9 (AP)—Alameda's high school student strike has ended, but the political turmoil it caused continued at the City Hall. The students had walked out in protest against the dismissal of William G. Padden, superintendent of schools.

Armed city employees still guarded records at the offices of the Mayor and City Manager, however, ostensibly to thwart a rumored seizure of the city government. The students agreed to return to school today at the request of Superintendent Padden, who accomplished what Mayor Hans W. Roebke failed to do with reported threats to declare a state of emergency and use police to force the students back to classes.

Crocus Blooms Reported

CONCORD, N. H., March 9 (AP)—The crocuses that usually bloom in the spring elsewhere bloom in New Hampshire in March. Mrs. Lew Haskins reported that several had been in bloom in her garden since last week. When first discovered, they were only six inches from a snow bank.

Fish Calls Reds No Worse Than New Deal on Air

NEW YORK, March 7 (AP)—There is no very good reason for keeping Communist speakers off the air, Representative Hamilton Fish (R) of New York, told a radio audience last night, "when the radicals, Socialists and near-Communists of the new-deal brain trust can get as much time as they want."

Mr. Fish, noted antiradical and supporter of the liberal Republican Senator William E. Borah of Idaho, for the presidential nomination, spoke in answer to Earl Browder, secretary of the Communist Party in America, whose broadcast speech Thursday night raised a storm of protest.

Mr. Browder, closely following his prepared manuscript on the threat of the Columbia Broadcasting System to cut him off the air if he deviated, advocated a third party of farmers, laborers and "middle-class people" for 1936.

Stations Exercise Choice

Columbia received reports that his speech had been cut off by many member stations but explained that each local station exercises its own right of editorial judgment in such matters and may or may not take any chain offering, just as it pleases.

The broadcasting system said it was unable to determine how many stations actually carried Browder's speech or were relaying Fish's answer tonight.

At the close of his speech, Mr. Fish told his audience he was "convinced that Senator Borah more nearly represents the ideals and principles of Abraham Lincoln and the square deal of Theodore Roosevelt, and is the only Republican who is sure of winning."

The Communists, Mr. Fish said, at least cling to their party principles more closely than either Republican or Democratic politicians, who ignore platform pledges. Further, he declared, "Mr. Browder at least tells the public what his objectives are, and they can be understood by anyone who takes the trouble to study them."

Accuses New Deal

He accused new deal spokesmen, particularly Dr. Rexford Guy Tugwell, of advocating overthrow of capitalism and the Government.

"In a recent inflammatory speech at Los Angeles," he said of Dr. Tugwell, undersecretary of agriculture, "he denounced the capitalistic system and urged that we do away with 'sterile morality of individualism' and that all who disagree are 'tories, autocrats and enemies and they must get out of the way with the moral system which supports them. Our best strategy is to surge forward with workers and farmers of the nation.'"

Mr. Browder, Mr. Fish said, declared at the seventh congress of the Communist International at Moscow that "'Our task,' meaning the Communist Party, 'is now to rally the disillusioned masses into an anti-Fascist and an anti-Capitalist political movement with the development of a farmers and workers labor party as the goal.'"

"Is there really much difference," Mr. Fish asked, "between the views expressed by Earl Browder and those of Mr. Tugwell, an accredited spokesman of the New Deal?"

Frankfurter Still GHQ Of New-Deal Alphabet

(Continued from Page 1)

feats behind it, the combined cases were again brought before the Supreme Court and set for argument last Monday but was not reached till next day. At that time the Government asked postponement till Friday, in order that Nathan R. Margold, solicitor of the Interior Department, might be present. On Thursday, March 5, Stanley Reed, Solicitor General, appeared before the court and asked that the whole matter be dropped, which was done, after litigation extending over 16 months. Ignoring charges by opposing counsel, and by Henry P. Fletcher, chairman of the Republican National Committee, that the Administration's refusal to continue the case was "evasive" and an admission of weakness, the Justice Department asserted that the case was withdrawn because the money originally allocated for the projects had been diverted elsewhere.

Surprise to Ickes

However, Harold L. Ickes, Secretary of Interior, informed the press that he had expected the case would be pressed right up to the last minute. In a conference after the Justice Department took action, he stated:

"I did not know it had been determined to drop the case until a decision had been reached."

Dropping the case leaves in effect the opinion of the court of appeals that the Government does not have power of condemnation for PWA projects.

Mr. Roosevelt, it is understood, ignored the legal advice of the Justice Department for nearly a year and a half during which the Administration suffered two court reversals, and only decided to avoid a Supreme Court test at the last minute, at the warning of the New Deal mentor in Massachusetts, who backed up the original opinion of the attorney general.

Columbia System Gets Storm of Protests

WASHINGTON, March 9 (AP)—The Browder talk over Columbia Broadcasting System itself raised a storm of controversy and March 6 brought from Bernarr MacFadden, publisher, a demand that William Paley resign as president of the radio company. Mr. Paley has declared his company's policy is to allot time to all parties for the discussion of public issues.

Representative John D. Dingwell (D) of Michigan sent a telegram to Mr. Paley saying he had heard Mr. Fish's "defense of Republican capitalism," and declared he "stole the opportunity and free radio time to blow up Bill Borah."

Besides the protest from Mr. MacFadden, Mr. Paley received another from Catherine Curtis, national director of the Women Investors of America. She said the Browder talk was "a destructive alien attack upon the country and its government." She asked for time to present "women's views on the subject."

Britain Proposes Tri-Partite Pact With Paris, Berlin

(Continued from Page 1)

cepted in 1933—leaves Britain no alternative but to doubt whether the fresh pacts which the Reichsführer offers would be worth the paper they are written on.

Soviet Pact No Justification

The excuse that he was justified by the signing of the Franco-Soviet pact provokes the reply that the Locarno specifically provides for a judicial decision as to disputes about rights and for a conciliation commission to handle any other question which normal methods of diplomacy have been unable to settle.

But, though Germany is regarded as being in wrong all along the line, it is nevertheless admitted that her point about separating the Covenant from the Treaty of Versailles is well taken.

The London Times today says in this connection, "The Covenant is the guardian of treaties not treaties of the Covenant."

Inequality

It is also admitted that the Locarno was to some extent bound up with the system of inequality which established the demilitarized zone on one side of a frontier only. There is therefore a disposition to shape a new treaty which might be regarded as really binding. In due course it is desired to invite Germany to give reasonable assurances on this point. Otherwise the only alternative seems to be a close understanding with Russia avowedly aimed at Germany. No one here desires this. Nor it is presumed does Germany.

Italy on Top

Herr Hitler's move has thrown into the melting pot the whole question of the League's dispute with Italy.

Meanwhile, it is understood that Italy has given France full assurance that her guarantee under the Locarno still holds good. It is also revealed that Herr Hitler asked Signor Mussolini to join him in denouncing the Locarno and that Il Duce refused.

Furthermore it is noticed that there is a significant omission from Herr Hitler's offer of pacts which seriously concerns Italy. The Führer said not a word about Austria.

Summing up the situation, it is declared here that the distant prospect is on the whole favorable, though the immediate view is admittedly rather gloomy.

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Mussolini Halts African War Moves

(Continued from Page 1)

will avoid any military operations on a large scale. It is hoped here that the Ethiopians will refrain from attacking the Italians, as otherwise Italy will have to strike back.

Meanwhile, various stories are circulating about Gen. Pietro Badoglio's immediate return to Italy to resume his post as chief of the general staff and to recall two divisions from the Eritrean fronts. These may or may not be true.

Situation Transformed

In any case, since Saturday the situation has completely altered. While Italy is by no means disposed to renounce her essential claims in East Africa, she is, nevertheless, anxious to resume fully her role as a great European power.

A more sympathetic understanding of Italy's claims in East Africa and of the reason which forced her to resort to war, it is stated here, might still restore the Stresa front and bring Italy once more to the side of France and Britain.

Position in Europe

Reichsführer Hitler's sudden move, although not unexpected in this country, has abruptly called Premier Mussolini's attention to Italy's position in Europe and to dangers ahead.

In ordinary circumstances Italy would have lost no time in joining France, Belgium, and Britain in denouncing Germany's fresh violation of international engagements. She is silent.

There is not a single editorial in the Fascist press which reproaches or comments on Germany's action. While at heart she condemns Germany's step, Italy is believed to be waiting to see how the League will treat Germany for open violation of treaties.

Demand on Sanctions

Believing her co-operation is essential for any evenutal measures against treaty breakers, Italy nevertheless feels unable to join other League members in any action against Germany as long as sanctions are enforced against her.

Italy is therefore expected to bargain for the co-operation with France and other countries by demanding the immediate lifting of sanctions.

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Majority of Germans Approve Hitler's Move Into Rhineland; Parades and Flags Greet News

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN, March 9 — Jubilation charged with apprehension filled Germany this week end as the whole Reich celebrated the restoration of its international equality and complete sovereignty within its own frontiers, through "liberation of the Rhineland demilitarized zone."

As the Reichstag deputies, following Adolf Hitler's pronouncement on Saturday, lustily sang Germany's national anthem, "Deutschland, Deutschland, über alles," one involuntarily felt that though not absolutely correct at the moment the words "from the Maas to Memel," "from the Adige to the Belt" carried a fuller meaning for them.

Majority Approve Move

Whatever may be the world ideas regarding German rearmament and its future intentions, no doubts exist that military occupation of the Rhineland is regarded here by a vast majority of the German people as the removal of a stain upon the national honor which no great people should have been obliged to bear so long.

Gauleiter Josef Grohé, Governor of the Cologne-Aix la Chapelle district, telegraphed Herr Hitler from Cologne Saturday these significant words: "Jubilation of the Rhineland is free from chauvinism and never were Rhinelanders fuller of a desire for peace."

Archbishop Pleased

Cardinal Schulte, Archbishop of Cologne, sent a congratulatory telegram to Gen. Werner von Blomberg, Minister of War, on the arrival of the first troops in Cologne, in which he welcomed them as "defenders of the peace-order."

In the former demilitarized zone of the Rhineland enthusiasm was particularly high as the troops entered Frankfort-on-Main, Cologne, Mainz and Saarbrücken and proceeded in many instances to the old barracks which these regiments had held nearly a generation ago. It is, however, officially denied here that as many as 40,000 troops have been moved in. At the same time the numbers are not given.

Strange Sight to Many

Among the 12,000,000 population in the Rhineland there are many who had never seen a German soldier there and others of the older generation to whom the presence of soldiers recalled the armies of occupation and foreign control.

Torch-light processions, congratulatory messages to Herr Hitler, ringing of church-bells and beflagging of towns, as rarely seen since 1919, indicated both in the Rhineland and throughout Germany the nation's appreciation of the liberation from the "worst degradation of the Versailles dictatorship except the limitation of Germany's right to bear arms."

Germany now feels that from its position of equality it can not only act as a free nation, but also test the genuineness of its neighbors' protestations of peacefulness.

"Since yesterday noon," writes the Berliner Tageblatt, "German soldiers have passed over the Rhine Bridge and entered their garrisons. They liquidated the 17-year-old ghostly train of hate of prestige and legal quibbles between nations." These soldiers, the Tageblatt adds, serve the same purpose as those beyond the frontiers. They stand for the protection of their native country, but nothing more.

Rhineland Is Calm

Calm reigns throughout the Rhineland, and as indicative of this, the Franco-German football match planned for Saturday at Metz was played as arranged.

Abroad interest centers equally upon Germany's violation of the Locarno pact and upon her new proposals. But here no violation—or at least only a breach justified by France's previous action in negotiating her pact with Russia—alone is admitted.

"As so often before," a writer says in the Berliner Börsenzeitung, an organ closely connected with the Ministers of War and Foreign Affairs. "We shall be asked why have we presented a 'fait accompli' rather than negotiating.

Always "Fait Accompli"

"Such questioners have overlooked the fact that Germany is always placed before a 'fait accompli,' the most recent of which is the destructive Soviet pact, and that it has always been demanded of us to negotiate so as to allow things to disappear into the sand by well-proved tactics. We recall eight years ago the disarmament negotiations which did not achieve the slightest success by such methods."

Justification of the German shock tactics, not as a "flagrant breach of the Locarno Pact," as alleged in France, but as the only thing possible after the Franco-Soviet pact, fills the whole press here.

As to Treaties

Those who may have qualms of conscience on the grounds of the inviolability of treaties accompany their confessions with a condemnation of the inertia and lack of leadership of Western European statesmen, especially the French, in their failure to realize that Germany would act as all other self-respecting human beings when the opportunity presented itself.

Hitler Made Decision

Diplomats here maintain that the final decision in this issue was Adolf Hitler's own. They say that Germany was determined to have the Locarno pact annulled or amended after the Franco-Soviet pact was clear, but the manner to be adopted was long under discussion.

There appear to have been three tendencies. Moderate diplomatically-minded circles favored direct negotiations with France and Rhineland militarization only to follow by mutual agreement. Others were for repudiation of the Locarno but for delaying militarization of the Rhineland until a little later. The third section was for simultaneous renunciation and militarization. Herr Hitler favored the last mentioned method.

Like Other Moves

This dramatic action was timed in similar fashion to National Socialist moves in the past. Yesterday was War Heroes' Day, which corresponds to Armistice Day in allied countries. What could have been a better way of honoring the dead of 1914 than the complete restoration of German political sovereignty?

Herr Hitler's proposals, the German press would have the world believe, open new perspectives for European peace. For, while they clearly indicate his determination to have an equality status for Germany at whatever cost and by however unorthodox methods, it is declared that they equally clearly make possible discussions upon essential propositions in the Anglo-French protocol of London, in February of 1935. These are acceptable, for Germany today, it is added, because Germany, through its armament developments during the interval, has made genuine international co-operation possible.

Brushed Aside

The criticism that militarization of the Rhineland by such methods can only make the world feel that future agreements voluntarily accepted may also be repudiated by Germany "whenever vital needs of the country demanded it" is brushed aside by some commentators with the argument that Herr Hitler has cut through the red-tape of diplomacy and faced up to the actual facts of life and liberated Germany, which is the greatest goal.

Herr Hitler's speech indicates that Europe for him means Europe without Russia and that he would have nothing to do with the U. S. S. R. politically. It is pointed out, however, that German exporters are redoubling their energy to obtain markets in that country. Herr Hitler's geography is not calculated to appeal to those who think in world-terms. His division of the European continent into "Nationalist," "Independent" and "Internationalist Bolshevik" states will also be unacceptable to many.

Germany Wonders

Germany is wondering what steps will follow Saturday's events. Military measures from the other side are not anticipated.

"No Frenchman even thinks of marching for the sake of outworn juridical paragraphs," writes the Völkischer Beobachter. And it is doubted whether sanctions can be introduced, even if desirable, against such a country as Germany.

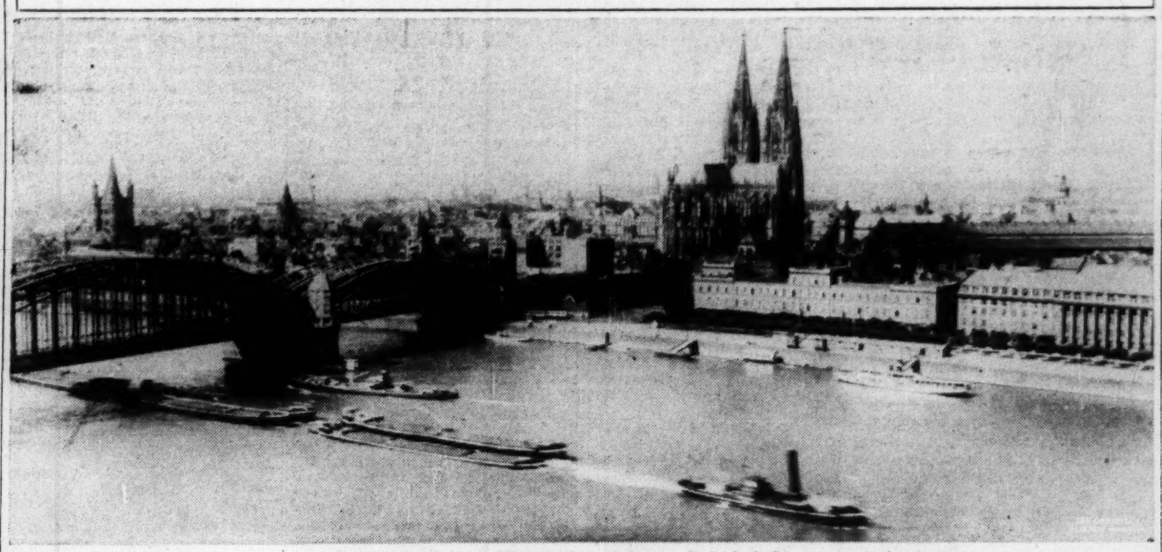
"War or peace," according to Gen. Werner von Blomberg, War Minister, in his speech at the War Heroes' commemoration yesterday, "depends not upon Germany but upon others, and Germany has no cause to fear war of defence, especially as its one aim lies in safety and reconstruction work for the New Reich. New Germany hopes that war will disappear through the removal of the cause of war."

For Non-Aggression Pacts

Meanwhile the German and the Lithuanian Governments, it is announced today, have already gone far in their negotiations for a non-aggression pact as outlined by Herr Hitler in his speech.

The Reichstag elections March 29 will be the first under the new racial law which excludes the Jews from voting. Dr. Joseph Goebbels is in charge of the whole campaign, which it is said is planned on a large scale.

Germans Renew Watch on the Rhine



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As the Famous Waters Pass Cologne, Cathedral City
Where German Troops, in Defiance of Treaties, Marched In Last Saturday

France's Appeal to League

By the Associated Press

Paris, March 9

The text of France's appeal to the League of Nations against Germany's violation of the Locarno Treaty follows:

By the first article of the treaty negotiated at Locarno, by which are linked Germany, Belgium, the British Empire, Italy and France, Germany confirmed a willingness to observe dispositions of Articles 42 and 43 of the Treaty of Versailles, which stipulated demilitarization of German territories on the left bank of the Rhine and on the right bank.

The zone comprised territory between the river and the line traced 50 kilometers to the east.

The Treaty of Locarno, by virtue of its Article 8, can only be ended by the Council of the League of Nations voting to do so by a two-thirds majority.

Despite these formal arrangements the Government of the Reich by a communication made in Berlin March 7 to representatives of the signatory powers has just repudiated this treaty by a unilateral act.

Questioned by the French Ambassador at the moment when the notification was made to him, the German Minister of Foreign Affairs announced, moreover, that the German Government proposed to send small detachments into the demilitarized zone as a "symbolic gesture."

In fact, the appearance of important military forces has already been reported in several localities of the zone.

The German Government has thus intentionally broken Article 43 of the Versailles Treaty and the first articles of the Locarno Treaty.

In consequence, and conforming to Article 4 of this last treaty, the Government of the Republic has the honor to appeal to the League Council against the violation thus committed.

Because of the need for haste I would be obliged if you will take all necessary measures so the council may meet with the shortest possible delay.

Pierre Etienne Flandin.

Paris Avoids Acting Alone To Force Troops From Rhine

(Continued from Page 1)

jected as "unacceptable" Herr Hitler's excuses for reoccupying the demilitarized Rhineland zone and offers a new nonaggression pact to replace the Locarno .It has manned its frontier fortifications along the Rhine and ordered a concentration of troops near the fortified areas. It authorized the Ministers of War, Marine and Air to "prepare such complementary measures as circumstances demand." But no general or partial mobilization is contemplated, it is officially stated, and no military action whatever against Germany by France alone is envisaged.

League Action Awaited

Denouncing Germany's violation of the Locarno Treaty and remilitarization of the Rhineland as an offense against the whole international order in Europe, rather than as a hostile act directed specifically against France, the French Government has appealed expectantly to the Council of the League of Nations and particularly to the powers which are parties to the Locarno Pact.

France's appeal to the League is made not under Article XVI, which would demand condemnation of Germany as an "aggressor" but under the provisions of the Locarno Treaty itself.

U. S. S. R. Assured

The French Foreign Minister, Pierre Etienne Flandin, conferred today with Vladimer Potemkin, the Soviet Ambassador, and is understood to have assured him that far from holding up ratification of the Franco-Soviet pact, Herr Hitler's action will only hasten approval by the Senate and its final signature by President Lebrun.

Fortification of the demilitarized zone by Germany would directly affect this pact.

A Compromise

It is admitted in French official circles that on strategic grounds full remilitarization of the Rhineland would make intervention by France doubly difficult if the French should become involved in a conflict with France's allies in eastern or Central Europe. Some observers see in this fact the basis of a possible compromise whereby Germany would be allowed to leave its troops in the demilitarized zone but would agree not to erect fortifications in it.

What are the real reasons behind this sudden stern resistance?

Why does the French Government take such a grave view of Germany's latest violation of peace treaties?

Why has France responded to Herr Hitler's dramatic move by manning her frontier fortifications at full strength and concentrating her troops along the Rhine?

French Position Difficult

An understanding of France's attitude is essential to the success of future efforts at conciliation. To conclude hastily that the French Government—faced once more with what seem on the surface to be very advantageous peace offers from Herr Hitler—is merely making again the mistake of adopting blindly a negative attitude, is to fail to understand the tragic difficulties of France's position.

Without attempting to deny that recent French faults and mistakes—such as Pierre Laval's attitude on sanctions in the Italo-Ethiopian affair—have perhaps added to these difficulties, fairness nevertheless demands a full statement of the French case.

As to Locarno

In French eyes, Adolf Hitler's denunciation of the Locarno and his reoccupation of the Rhineland are inexcusable because:

1. The Locarno accords, which guarantee neutrality of the Rhineland zone, were not imposed on Germany but freely accepted by her;

2. Germany had no right to denounce unilaterally a treaty which she has agreed could only be abolished by vote of the League Council;

3. Germany's claim that the Franco-Soviet pact violates the Locarno treaty is baseless, since both Italy and Britain, guarantors of the Locarno, have formally recognized that this is not the case;

4. The French Government had explicitly offered to submit the question of the compatibility of these two pacts to the World Court at the Hague but Germany spurned this offer:

5. Even if Germany felt the Franco-Soviet pact to be unfriendly to her, she was bound by the Locarno to submit this grievance to arbitration and conciliation.

Why Offers Are Unacceptable

According to France, Herr Hitler's offers of a neutralized zone to extend on both sides of the Rhine, of new non-aggression pacts, and of a conditional return to membership in the League are unacceptable because:

1. France can hardly be expected to accept as a basis for friendly negotiations the Reich's unfriendly act of unilaterally denouncing the pact on which Franco-German peace and security has hitherto been based;

2. It is unreasonable to ask France to demilitarize the French bank of the Rhine when this would mean destroying fortifications which have taken over five years to construct and cost nearly 10,000,000,000 francs, and when the dictatorial regime in Germany excludes any possibility of effective control;

3. German fortifications in the Rhineland are not comparable to the French forts, because their purpose would be to cover the Reich's western frontier so as to leave her free to carry out her alleged aggressive intentions in the east;

4. Non-aggression pacts would only have the effect of tying France's hands so that if Germany should attack one of France's allies in Central or Eastern Europe, the French could not come to its aid without exposing herself to reprisals by Britain and Italy as guarantors of non-aggression pacts;

Too High a Price

5. Germany's return to the League would be worth little if purchased at the price which Herr Hitler demands—namely, separation of the League from the Versailles treaties—for this would mean that the League would then no longer be the guardian of the territorial status quo established by the treaties of peace.

These are the reasons advanced in France today for rejecting Herr Hitler's pacific offers and resisting his entry into the Rhineland by every means short of recourse to force—and even that possibility is not definitely excluded by the French if other means prove insufficient to obtain a withdrawal of the troops from the Rhineland.

Agreements Wouldn't Last

These reasons can be summed up by their fundamental implication: That France fears that Germany will violently repudiate any new agreements she might make just as she has violently repudiated her obligations under the Locarno Pact, at the moment when she feels strong enough to do so and believes that doing so would be in her interests.

Sarraut Says It

Premier Albert Sarraut in a radio address last night effectively crystallized France's feeling on this score in the following few short sentences:

"Two examples in the space of a year of Germany's unilateral repudiation of her solemn obligations do not leave us with any confidence in new proposals.

"With utmost disregard of all law and right, Germany has sent large forces into the demilitarized zone, without first giving notice of its intentions and without even having tried to enter into negotiations on the subject. We are confronted with a 'fait accompli' in its most brutal form.

Europe at Stake

"There can be no peace in Europe, there can be no longer any international relations if this method is generalized. In opposing it we are serving the interests of the entire European community."

Recalling the "scrap of paper" of 1914, Belgium is even more apprehensive and is putting pressure on France to take a stand against this unhappy prospect.

Realism May Prevail

All this does not necessarily mean, of course, that the French Government's refusal to negotiate on at least some of the points proposed by Adolf Hitler is definite and final. Even if French logic—or more exactly the French legalistic concept of international relations—revolts momentarily at making Germany's illegal violation of the Rhineland the basis and starting-point of fresh accords, French realism may quite possibly end by concluding that even a treaty in which one has little faith is better than no treaty at all.

Nevertheless, the significance of France's unrelenting opposition should not be underestimated. It cannot be denied that many French officials and diplomats definitely feel that it would be wiser—in view of what appears to them as Germany's obvious determination to dictate European peace on her own terms through a series of violent explosions like the present Rhineland coup—to call a halt now before Germany is more fully rearmed.

"Time: 5 Minutes to 12"

"This is now no longer the eleventh hour—it is 5 minutes to 12," was the expressive phrase which an important French Government official used to me on Saturday in this connection. Apprehensive of a rearmed Germany—whose traditional tendency to believe that force makes law in international affairs as well as internally, is directly opposed to the French concept of force as subordinate to law and of peace as dependent on the sanctity of signed contracts—France cannot be condemned unheard for her anxiety to assure her own security before the European clock strikes what she fears may prove her zero hour.

Czechs Hold France Most Concerned With Hitler Pronouncements

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PRAGUE, March 9—Czechoslovakia, while viewing the Third Reich's violation of the Locarno Pact with apprehension, counsels patience and withholding judgment upon Adolf Hitler's new proposals until their full significance is apparent.

General impression is that this country must naturally be guided by what is decided at Geneva and feels the initiative rests particularly with France as the country most intimately concerned. Moreover, the German-Czechoslovak treaty of arbitration carries France's guarantee.

Denunciation Stirs

Consternation is generally expressed that the Locarno Pact should have been denounced by Herr Hitler, especially after he declared that although Germany repudiated the Versailles treaty because it was dictated, she nevertheless accepted the Locarno voluntarily "Hitler makes proposals for a number of non-aggression pacts," writes České Slovo, organ of the Czech National Socialist Party—quite a different party in Czechoslovakia from that which bears that name in Germany to which Eduard Beneš belonged before he became President, "and though Czechoslovakia and Austria are not expressly named it is to be assumed that they are included. Hitler's speech opens the way to long drawn out convernations. The reports that certain states are already considering counter-measures is false. Everything indicates that the issue will not quickly be settled."

See Step Forward

"It is our opinion," says the Venkov, paper of the Czech Agrarian party, to which the Premier, Milan Hodza, belongs "that Hitler's speech and the Italian decision to consider peace proposals in the Ethiopia war mark a step toward pacification and the increase of mutual confidence."

Visitors to Prague's Spring Fair which opened yesterday showed a tendency to nervousness at the beginning when the news from Germany arrived, but this has quickly allayed and business soon became normal again.

Rhine Crisis Aids Italy's Position

(Continued from Page 1)

respondent's experience such animation and so many contradictory opinions in the lobbies.

There is no doubt that the French mean to press for a severe decision against Germany, unless it consents to withdraw its troops from the Rhineland. Of such a withdrawal there can scarcely be the smallest hope after Herr Hitler's categoric statement. Therefore, on the authority of an official spokesman, the application of sanctions, which will perilously complicate European relations, must be definitely envisaged, unless Great Britain can succeed in calming the French.

Probable Procedure

But from a good source the Monitor learns that the procedure recommended is as follows: Since France and the Locarno co-signatories have appealed to the League they must abstain from any military measures other than precautionary movement of troops until the League has pronounced its findings. The Council will be asked to launch a request to Germany to evacuate the Rhineland. Belgium will be invited to sit in the Council as one of the parties to the dispute. Germany, though a non-member, will also be invited to send a report under Article XVII of the Covenant. Germany is not likely to do so but may enter into negotiations which will give everybody time to cool off.

Religious Schools Under British Aid Controlled by Bill

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON — "Voluntary" public schools in Britain—educational institutions kept up by particular religious denominations—are to come under new rules in cases where they elect to receive state assistance.

A Government bill has been introduced in Parliament to give effect to this and other educational reforms including that of raising to 15 the age up to which all children not specially exempted by local state authorities will be required in future to attend school.

Regarding religious instruction in "voluntary" schools the bill provides:

"Where a local education authority enters into an agreement to grant financial assistance for the building or reconstruction of a voluntary school, the agreement may make provision—

"(a) For the employment in that school of a specified number of teachers (called 'reserved teachers') fit and competent to give the required denominational religious instruction: and

"(b) For the giving of religious instruction in accordance with any syllabus in use in council (local state) schools."

The "reserved teachers" will give religious instruction under the control of the denominational management, but the local state authority will appoint them. The reservation, however, is made that such appointments will be subject to the denominational management's being satisfied as to the competence of the persons so chosen to give such instruction.

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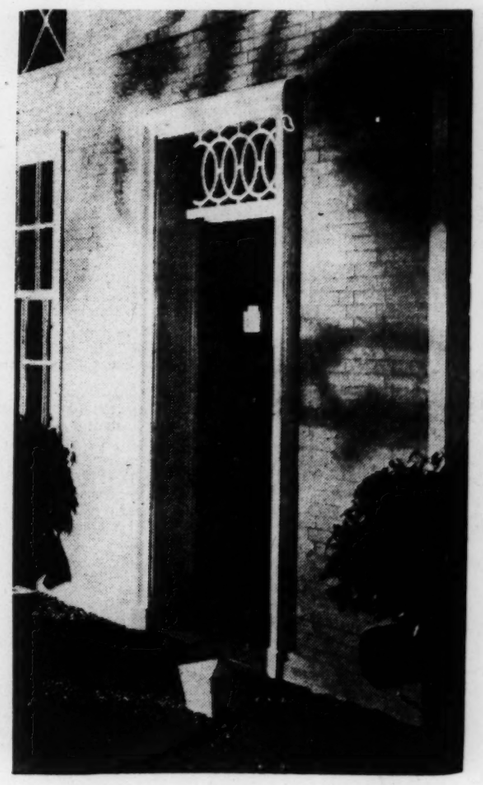

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AAA Friends View New Law As Better Than Predecessor; First Showing Is Satisfactory

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, March 9—The new farm law taking the place of the AAA is a better law and will do more for the permanent welfare of agriculture and the country at large than its lately mourned predecessor, it is concluded by friends of the AAA after the first showing of its substitute to the agricultural world.

Assets credited to the new legislation, which aims at controlling the volume of production, maintaining farm prices, and adding to the fertility of the soil, include these factors:

Immediate Impulse

The design of shifting 10 per cent of the crop land customarily in cotton, corn, wheat, etc., to soil-improving uses will give an immediate and tremendous impulse to soil conservation. The need for better care of the land is illustrated by the estimate that within the next 50 years the plowed soil of more than 50,000,000 acres will disappear if unprotected.

Instead of directly paying farmers for not producing, a source of much criticism, the Government will now pay positively for service to agriculture, that is, soil conservation.

Less regimentation will apparently result. Concentration of administration together with sweeping regulations from Washington will give way to some decentralization. More state and regional autonomy is expected.

Fewer workers will be employed, both in the field and at Washington. The machinery, once set up, will be simpler.

Expenditure will be on a budget and the Department of Agriculture will be held more accountable. Less will be spent, this year $100,000,000 less.

On the other hand, difficulties fostered by the novel union of crop control and erosion prevention are becoming more obvious, thanks to conferences with rural experts such as that just ended here. For example:

Overproduction

Threat of an overproduction of dairy products, cattle and sheep continues. Thousands of rich acres for which the Government will pay a bonus of around $10 each will be converted to soil building uses, such as pasture. Great new opportunities will thus be offered for raising livestock. A surplus may result. The local assembly of government advisers did not try to get past this problem.

The new system is more complicated than the AAA, and will educe more misunderstanding and wrangling among farmers over what they should receive for co-operating. This is because paying for soil conservation is more involved than paying for straight acreage reduction.

Inequalities Expected

Inequalities in payments probably will occur in numerous instances, just as for other reasons under the AAA. According to workers here, the flaw is an inescapable one, due to the haste of putting through a new plan after the Supreme Court decision and the closeness of the growing season. Cotton planting is already started in the South. Admittedly the measures are not fully scientific.

Because of its lateness and novelty, the program will not operate this year as well as the AAA would have, but on a permanent footing is counted on as being more satisfactory than the AAA.

Larger Reward

Complaint is made that farmers who have already adopted good soil conservation practices will not be paid as amply as men who have neglected their soil and hence can make a greater showing this year on improvement. This plea, coming largely from dairymen, will evidently be partly satisfied by giving the good conservationist a larger reward than originally proposed by the Government. On this angle dairymen felt better pleased.

The law is plainly experimental this season, the undertaking massive, the field of the continent enormous. What is learned this year will be carried on to the future, just as experience from the AAA was incorporated into the present legislation.

Basic Objections

All the foregoing considerations of course remain apart from the basic objections to the AAA which have emitted from various sources during the past few years. These exceptions include the national control of agricultural production, what critics dub the "policy of scarcity," and the payment of subsidies to a favored class of producers.

To those who disavow the program of crop restriction, its alliance with soil conservation resembles, such observers remark, the occasional effort to justify a prize fight by donating part of the proceeds to charity.

Criticism Recognized

However that be, the distaste of higher food prices caused by limiting output, which has been voiced in the cities, is recognized by promoters of the AAA's successor. The crop control feature will be softpedaled in presentation of the new law to the municipal public, it appears from the nature of the campaign to popularize the measure now beginning in various quarters.

On the farms, however, the producers necessarily will be posted by the Government on the price stabilization objective, because this is the original incentive of the measure and remains, as influential farm chiefs see it, the principal objective, subordinate to the payment of a bonus for soil betterment. As to this feature, the word "camouflage" was uttered at the meeting here.

Soil Improvement

Great work nevertheless will be done for soil improvement. Many recommendations as to details were made here.

The newly discovered zest for the law to be found among favoring figures in the farm world may be illustrated by comments following the corn belt conference. Said a leading farm organization man:

"This legislation is more constructive than that which was recently knocked out by the court. The AAA rested too much on the basis of relief—of handing out checks, some portion of which farmers knew might not be deserved.

"Farmers were paid by the AAA for what they did not produce, and that was not a happy setup. Now the Government can say to the farmer, 'You are going to be rewarded for just what you do.'

Crop Adjustment

"I think this law will accomplish crop adjustment just as well as the AAA. That is what it purposes to do.

"The Supreme Court has simply kicked the AAA upstairs."

One of the foremost farm editors in the country:

"The new law will not work as well this year as the AAA, which was a going concern, but in a few years as a permanent policy it will produce much better accomplishments. It will result in more constructive good for agriculture. The farmers, I believe, in a little while will forgive the Supreme Court."

The dean of one of the largest state colleges of agriculture:

General Welfare

"Considering the general welfare, the soil conservation and domestic allotment act is a better law than the AAA. It is more complicated to administer and will be more difficult for farmers to understand. I think the danger of dairy and live-stock overproduction is exaggerated. We must wait and see."

Henry A. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture, at the conference declared that the law laid the basis for a more constructive form of civilization on a continentwide basis than ever before realized. "In the long run, we have something more fundamentally defensible than the Triple A," he observed. "In some ways it is a more difficult act to administer."

He repudiated rumors that he intended to juggle the funds for political purposes in this election year.

"I believe this is an enduring act, not an emergency act," he commented. "I hope the farmers will see they hold on to this law and the money until the tariffs and the corporate form of organization are taken away from the big boys."

Boy Scouts Found Strangers to Crime

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

St. Louis, Mo.

THE value of the Boy Scouts of America as a citizenship training and character building agency is strikingly depicted in information gathered by Walter W. Head, president of the National Council, who announced that of the 67,500 boys brought into juvenile court here during the past 25 years not one has been a First Class Scout.

Mr. Head pointed out that Scouting in St. Louis costs less than 2 cents per day per Scout in contrast to an average of $150 for the arrest and conviction of each boy charged with juvenile delinquency in St. Louis. This is exclusive of the upkeep of penal institutions and the cost of moral and economic waste involved in crime.

The greatest need for Scouting, the youth authority stated, lies in districts where poverty and joblessness conspire to cause boys to gang. More than a third of the troops in St. Louis come from districts where the majority of parents are on relief rolls and cannot afford even the small cost of Scout advantages, Mr. Head says.

Southern Farmers Seek Payments at Six Cents

MEMPHIS, Tenn., March 9 (AP)—After two days of warm controversy, a committee of 30 farmers Saturday night overrode AAA suggestions and recommended to Secretary Wallace that payments for diversion of cotton lands to soil conserving crops in 1936 be at the rate of 6 cents a pound.

Immediately after the report, H. R. Tolley, former AAA Administrator, told delegates to a regional farm conference he would recommend that the secretary follow, if possible, the committee's rate schedule.

"I fear," Mr. Tolley said, "that the carrying out of your full recommendations for diversion and rates of payments would stretch to the limit the amount of available funds. It appears to me that this diversion and payment recommendation would be in excess of the allotment of funds to be made to each state."

AAA officials repeatedly had suggested that the subsidy payment for turning cotton lands to soil conserving uses should be 5 cents a pound.

Increasing the amount of payments to 6 cents a pound, officials estimated privately, probably would increase the cost of soil conservation in the South by about $27,000,000 for 1936.

'Voice of Safety' Gets Results in Philadelphia

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, March 9—"The Voice of Safety Week," thundering into the air from loudspeakers at the corner of Chestnut and Broad Streets, is getting more personal in its remarks—by popular demand.

Early in the week most of its observations were general, dealing with the purpose of safety week and with accepted rules for safe walking and driving. Occasionally, as some flagrant violation of traffic laws was observed by the officer at the microphone, the voice was directed at individuals.

It was these personal observations which obviously delighted not only listeners on the sidewalks, but also the violators themselves. Instead of resenting public comment on their behavior, the majority of victims took it in good part—thoroughly enjoying "taking the lead" in the proceedings.

A noticeable change in the habits of both pedestrians and drivers has been observed by traffic officers in the vicinity of the amplifiers.

Public Rises Against Spoils System

(Continued from Page 1)

in 1933, but they have languished in Congress. From now on they will be pushed, it was stated.

Almost immediately thereafter, at a press conference, the President redefined his position verbally. He heartily favors the merit system, he declared; he proposes to put the varied new-deal agencies under civil service as rapidly as their permanency and final form can be determined, and he will seek post office reform at once.

Reform Groups Act

Without waiting for this promise to take effect, reform groups and citizenship associations have now pressed forward campaigns of their own. Public sentiment is ripe for changes, it is felt. Hard times have made the public acutely conscious of government expense; taxes are rising; federal functions are everywhere increasing. And above all, the nation has just had, in the political overthrow from Hoover to Roosevelt an immediate, vivid and brutal illustration of the polluting spoils system at work on a national scale.

The effect of this rising demand for reform may be seen in a number of directions:

Seeks Million Names

The National League of Women Voters has started a nationwide campaign for 1,000,000 signatures to merit system petitions for presentation to forthcoming party conventions, and other reform groups and associations of government employees are active. These include:

National Civil Service Reform League, National Federation of Federal Employees, the National Federation of Postal Clerks (A. F. of L.), United National Association of Post Office Clerks; National Federation of Federal Employees (Luther C. Steward, chairman).

The following are included in the advisory committee of the campaign of the National League of Woman Voters:

Big Names Interested

Dr. Karl T. Compton, president of Massacchusetts Institute of Technology; Miss Ada Comstock, president of Radcliffe College; Dr. Harold W. Dodds, president of Princeton; Newton D. Baker, Charles P. Taft 2d, Gerard Swope, Dr. Lotus D. Coffman, president of University of Minnesota; Frank O. Lowden, Harry B. Mitchell, president of United States Civil Service Commission, and others.

In a nutshell, this is what the reform agencies discover in the New Deal's relationship to the merit system:

Sixty new Roosevelt agencies have been created, in the past three and one half years, all but half a dozen of which are outside the regular civil service.

Federal civilian employees have jumped by 250,000, a present total of more than 800,000, with only a few thousand of the new members under the merit system.

The ratio of civil service employees to the total number of government employees was 80 per cent under Hoover; it is 60 per cent under Roosevelt—the lowest in 30 years.

First the Post Offices

Various phases of the problem will be dealt with in this series of articles. This article deals with the post office. It is well to start here for it is the post office which has been the principal pie counter for American politicians for 100 years.

Despite this, the post office is nearer reform today, in many ways, than any other hitherto unfenced corner of the spoils reserves. The record shows steady reform, as well as a sorry, sordid story of debased officialdom.

Of 46,000 post offices in the United States, all the small fourth-class offices, numbering 32,000, are now under the merit system; brought in by the political process of "covering in."

Centers in Big Cities

It is around the 14,000 "presidential" post offices of the first, second and third class, covering the big cities, that the fight today centers.

Time after time, retiring American Presidents have blanketed their own political appointees into the civil service, so that they receive merit system status without examinations. This is the traditional way by which the merit system has grown. It is helpful to review the situation briefly.

The Record

1. Cleveland put the post office clerks, carriers and lesser employees under the new civil service law.

2. Roosevelt, Nov. 30, 1908 (a few weeks after his successor's election) "covered in" all fourth-class postmasters in 14 states.

3. Taft, Oct. 15, 1912 (a few weeks before his election defeat by Wilson) "covered in" the remaining fourth-class postmasters.

4. Wilson, May 7, 1913, amended the Taft order, requiring postmasters "covered in" by Taft to take examinations, but continuing the jobs under civil service.

5. Wilson, March 3, 1917, also took the first merit system step for the 14,000 first, second and third-class postmasters. When a vacancy occurred, he ordered the Civil Service Commission to hold an examination, and report the highest eligible for appointment to the four-year term.

Harding Retrograded

6. Harding, May 10, 1921, took the first backward step. He altered Wilson's 1917 order so that the three highest, instead of the top man, were reported to him by the Civil Service Commission, and he made selection from these eligibles. If this group did not satisfy politicians he permitted a new examination. This threw the whole matter back into politics, so far as the 14,000 jobs were concerned.

7. Roosevelt, July 12, 1933, eliminated hopes of career appointments among these 14,000 post offices by specifically making ineligible for reappointment postmasters in this category whose four-year term had expired.

Mr. Roosevelt also permitted the Postmaster General to disqualify anyone on the eligible list for any reason—not, as formerly, for residence and character alone.

In fairness to Mr. Roosevelt it must be said that on the same day in which he issued his reactionary order, he directed Mr. Farley to prepare legislation for Congress to put these 14,000 post offices finally and completely under Civil Service. This legislation has now been introduced. There is the Mead-O'Mahoney bill (S1714), the Ramspeck bill (HR3251) and others.

These bills have the best chance of passage today that they have had in a generation. Public sentiment has been aroused. The Ramspeck bill is already out of committee. Their final test will depend on one thing, whether they receive positive support from President Roosevelt, who is committed to them.

Up to President

There can be no question that Mr. Roosevelt has it in his power to force the issue. No other test will be so conclusive of the New Deal's real sympathy for the merit system.

The foregoing facts show conclusively how completely the merit system fight, as it affects the post office, is bound up with these 14,000 post offices.

One more vital aspect enters into the situation.

As the situation now stands, the Civil Service Commission still gives examinations for these 14,000 jobs, though such examinations are practically meaningless.

Politicians Do Picking

Politicians pick the man they want from the three highest on the list of eligibles; and if none of the three is satisfactory, they order a new examination.

This has brought the commission into contempt. Its will is flouted, and its members believe it would be better to have no examinations at all than to follow the present hypocritical practice which brings the whole merit system under suspicion. It is like a trellis of roses in front of a slum shack.

Pass the Ramspeck or the O'Mahoney bill and end the scandal, or else tear down the pretense. This is the appeal of the United States Civil Service Commission.

New York Engineers Assert WPA Scuttles The Civil Service

WASHINGTON, March 9 (AP)—An inquiry into the effect of WPA upon civil service standards and private wage rates has been asked of Harry L. Hopkins, Administrator, by the representatives of unemployed engineers and professional men in New York City.

They contended the Works Progress Administration "is undermining civil service standards and is exercising a dangerous and depressing influence upon wage rates paid to technical men in private employment."

The request was made by the "conference on prevailing wages for technical men."

Mr. Hopkins declined to comment but Thad Holt, an assistant WPA administrator, said he was looking into the charge that many cities were using WPA-paid engineers to replace regular employees.

The demand was made after a series of conferences with Mr. Holt and with Bruce McClure, director of the WPA white collar division.

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President Asks Parley For Rail and Unions

(Continued from Page 1)

in the railroad industry. With all the other means of transportation which have become so important and are developing so rapidly, the future of the railroads depends on sustained ability to improve service and, in many cases, reduce rates. Much new equipment is and will be needed. Not all that should be done can be done at once, but if the railroads do not progress they will retrogress. The opportunities for progress are great and will expand. The danger is that these opportunities will be lost.

Country Vitally Interested

The country has a vital interest in this matter, but no one has a greater stake than those who own and those who work for the railroads. In many ways their interests are identical, and they ought to be able to work together for a common end. Certainly this is true of better and less costly service which will enable the railroads to lead, or at least keep up with, transportation progress. What disturbs me is the apparent inability of the managements and the men to co-operate in working out such common problems. Issues which ought to be settled by friendly negotiation are being fought out in the battle grounds of Congress and the courts. Legislation has its place. Often it has been necessary for the welfare of labor or capital or both, but it is a remedy to be taken with great caution or it may prove worse than the disease.

Finds Situation Critical

A critical situation prompts this letter. It is common knowledge that there is much waste in railroad operation, caused by the great number of railroad companies, and that much of it can be avoided, either by consolidations or by greater co-operation and co-ordinated use of various facilities. This waste hampers railroad progress and is a burden on the rate-paying public. It ought to be eliminated for the good of all concerned, and conditions favorable to its elimination are now developing. I say this because the tide of traffic is rising. Under such conditions unnecessary and wasteful work can be avoided with least hardship to employees, because new work comes in to take the place of much that goes.

In the long run, the employees will surely gain from maximum efficiency and economy in railroad operation. With competitive conditions what they now are and promise to become, this is the only path to the increased traffic and revenues which the railroad future will require. But sudden steps in this direction may cause temporary hardships. The employees are fairly entitled to protection against such hardships.

Old Act Inadequate

The Emergency Railroad Transportation Act, 1933, undertook to promote the elimination of railroad waste and at the same time protect the employees. This protection is now satisfactory neither to the companies nor to the employees, and by the terms of the act it will, unless extended, terminate on June 16, next. It is a matter which is capable of being settled to better advantage by negotiation than by legislation. Given sufficient time, the managements and the men ought to be able to agree, in their common interests, upon a reasonable plan of protection.

If they do not agree and legislation is sought as the only solution, I fear harm to the railroad industry. Both sides will take extreme positions. The effect of such legislation may be to discourage and prevent progress. Litigation will ensue. The courts may strike down what is attempted, so that the battle ground will again shift to Congress. The relations between the managements and the men will be embittered with unfortunate results in many different ways.

Can Be Avoided

All this can be avoided if the contending parties will confer with each other in a spirit of reasonableness and moderation. The employees ought not to forget what they will gain if the railroads can progress as transportation agencies and what they will lose if the railroads retrogress. They ought to bear in mind that the principle of protecting employees against undue hardship from economy projects is only beginning to gain ground.

It is not as yet applied by most industries, nor by the other transportation agencies, nor even by the Government. The railroad industry has always taken the lead in the establishment of good working conditions and labor relations, but it cannot safely get too far in advance of the procession. Nor ought the employees to overlook the fact that if unnecessary railroad costs are not avoided, much desirable work that creates employment may not be undertaken. This has happened in maintenance work especially, and may easily happen again.

On the other hand, the management ought to bear in mind that the principle of employee protection is steadily finding acceptance among responsible employers. It has been applied on the British railways and utilities.

It has been voluntarily applied by certain large industries in this country, including several railroad companies.

It is sound and right, and leading railroad executives have so stated. The railroads and their owners have much to hope for employee good will and morale if an amicable adjustment of this matter can be reached. They have even more to hope if they are able to develop among themselves the capacity for collective action and a willingness to subordinate pronounced individual views in the interest of effective co-operation.

Appeals for Adjustment

Convinced, as I am, of the great benefits which will accrue to the railroad industry, to its employees, and to the country if this matter can be adjusted satisfactorily to both parties, I address you, as representatives, respectively, of the managements and the men, to express the hope that no effort will be spared on either side to reach such an adjustment. May I suggest that before you permit such an effort to fail, you confer jointly with me?

The Federal Co-ordinator of Transportation, acting under the mandate of the Emergency Transportation Act, 1933, is proposing certain orders directed toward the unification of railroad terminal facilities. As above stated, the protection to railroad employees which that act affords is now satisfactory neither to the managements nor to the men. In view of the proposed negotiations, I have asked the Co-ordinator, and he has consented, to defer these proposed orders for a time.

February Car Sales Highest Since 1929

By the Associated Press

New York, March 9

GENERAL MOTORS CORP. reports the best February sales of cars and trucks to United States consumers since 1929.

Sales to consumers for the month were 96,134 units, compared with 102,034 in January and 77,297 in February, 1935. The February, 1929, total was 110,148 units.

February sales to dealers in the United States and Canada, together with overseas shipments, at 144,874 units, and sales to dealers in the United States alone, which were 116,762 units for February, were likewise last exceeded in that month by the 1929 figure.

In January, sales to dealers in the United States were 131,134 units and in February, 1935, the total was 92,970.

Sales to dealers in this country and Canada, plus export shipments, were 158,572 units in preceding month and 121,146 in February, last year.

railroad house in order and take every practical step in the direction of maximum efficiency and economy in operation."

He cited a report indicating unification of terminal facilities in the Chicago area would result in a net saving of as much as $10,000,000 per year without allowing for possible compensation of displaced employees and declared there were "hundreds of similar opportunities throughout the country."

Pointing to obstacles raised by operators and workers, he continued:

"We shall be guilty of grave error if we allow sympathy for the employees to blind our eyes to the future. From the standpoint of the employees, the right time to make changes is when traffic is on the rise and new business will permit the absorption of those who are displaced. The managements can well afford to offer a reasonable measure of protection and compensation for those who may be temporarily displaced."

He urged operators to reconsider and added:

"All that is proposed is that where the interests of railroads are in common and certain work can be performed with greater efficiency and economy if it is done collectively, it be done that way."

Pointing out the current traffic uptrend was partially offset by lower rates and fares, he said:

The present gains are no sound reasons for neglect of any feasible means of increasing economy and efficiency. Railroads have a long way to go before they are in a condition for effective conduct by private enterprise and capital."

Mr. Eastman asserted the "old deal, square deal and New Deal" had endorsed regulation of transportation.

Other carriers, he said, "cannot be left free to do as they please while their railroad competitors are subject to close restraint."

One-Way Intersections Attended by Police

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, March 9—Motorists who have difficulty in getting acquainted with the one-way streets in West Philadelphia are to be educated rather than prosecuted by the police, thanks to the Keystone Automobile Club's protest that the streets are inadequately marked and that "first offenders" should not be fined.

Officers will no longer pounce upon unwary drivers who have entered such streets in the wrong direction. Instead, they will stand at intersections and prevent them from making the illegal turns. As soon as possible new and more conspicuous signs will be erected.

Eastman Endorses President's Plea For Rail Co-operation

CHICAGO, March 9 (AP)—A policy of greater co-operation and co-ordination was urged upon railroads today by Joseph B. Eastman, federal Co-ordinator of Transportation.

In a statement prepared for delivery before the Chicago Traffic Club shortly after President Roosevelt had requested management and labor to reach an agreement on rail unification, he said:

"The time has come to set the

A Man in the News

Eastman Believes Way Out Is Modernization of Roads

Wide World
Joseph B. Eastman
Co-ordinator of Railroads

There is a lot of traveling being done these days, as anyone who has been in a ticket office lately can tell you.

It is Joseph B. Eastman's job, under the rather reverberant title "Federal Co-ordinator of Transportation," to see that as many people as possible choose to travel on railroads.

The way to get at the job was to modernize the railroads. It was said that of course the automobile had "ruined" the railroads of the country. Mr. Eastman took the position that the railroads weren't ruined at all; only a little out of joint, due partly to the fact that, whereas automobiles were constantly being improved, made more comfortable, more good looking and able to go faster and more smoothly, the railroads had missed the point entirely, and were leaning back on the theory that "what was good enough for father, was good enough for" today's travelers.

Changes Needed

He didn't believe that was so. So he took to intimating to such railroaders as were left, and the bankers who had come into the so-called picture, too, that what was needed was a whole new kind of self-sufficiency, improvements in service, cutting of costs, lowering of rates and the capacity to provide better transportation in order to win back a lost birthright.

They say the airplane has made travel by train seem old-fashioned and pokey. Well, to some, it has. But there will be people for many a long day who will prefer sitting in a train, if it is reasonably comfortable, to go flying through the air, even in a China Clipper. All right, then, said Mr. Eastman, let's reward those people with the kind of travel that is a pleasure.

Joseph Eastman is a good, orthodox business-man type who came into the national life in 1919 when President Wilson named him as a (Republican) member of the Interstate Commerce Commission.

He had graduated from Amherst in 1904. In 1905 he had the Amherst Fellowship at South End House in Boston, one of the fine old philanthropic foundations of New England. From 1906 to 1913 he served as secretary to the Public Franchise League in Boston, and when employees of various street railway companies in the city had cases of wage arbitration troubling them, they used to take them to Joe Eastman to be helped.

Governors Walsh and McCall appointed him successively to the Massachusetts Public Service Commission and when President Wilson appointed him to the Interstate Commerce Commission he was apparently misinformed about Mr. Eastman's political faith, for Mr. Eastman wrote a mild note to the United States Senate in which he said he was a member of the G. O. P. That wasn't grave enough news to get his resignation asked for, and when Warren Harding got to be President he reappointed him, and then President Hoover reappointed him again—this time with all due notice given to the fact that he was a Democrat.

It was in 1933 that President Roosevelt inducted him as co-ordinator for the railroads. It seemed about time to have some such man do some such job, as the railroads grouped in what is known as Class 1 had dropped from the $1,289,000,000 which was their business in 1920 to a mere $329,000,000 in 1933.

Conservative railroaders didn't think much of the appointment. No one knows quite why. Certainly it wasn't because he swore, or drank or shot game birds in or out of season, or was a gadabout, for he doesn't do any of those things. Maybe they just thought a non-railroad man couldn't find out why railroads lost $960,000,000 yearly average in 13 years.

Mr. Eastman has one simple theory. When a thing can pay for itself and its keep, and make a reasonable profit, then it is efficient.

Modernization

He thought well-publicized modernization of methods, rolling stock and habits of travel—like week-end excursions and that sort of thing—would be a good thing to introduce, to bring passenger traffic back to the railroads. He thought it would be a good thing to build some new locomotives and some new passenger coaches, and dramatize them so that people would ride in them. Steam? Diesel power? Mile-a-minute trains? All possible, in their place.

The railroads are on the way back now. People like Flying Comets, and Yankee Clippers, and Burlington Zephyrs, riding on rails thrown straight as swords across the country. Some of the dyed-in-the-wool railroaders are beginning to think Joe Eastman knows a thing or two.

Huge Recreation Park For Alabama Workers Planned in Mountains

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—The Government has approved the purchase of 11,000 acres in a rugged mountain area 15 miles from Birmingham for conversion into a $1,000,000 recreation center for the Birmingham district. The Alabama Resettlement Administration is exercising options taken on land within the area. Part of the area will be used as a game preserve.

A lake, according to plans announced by the Resettlement Administration, will cover 150 acres and require a dam 100 feet long.

Camp sites will be developed and cottages constructed for vacationists. Special camp facilities will be provided for underprivileged boys and girls from Birmingham's industrial section.

There will be an administration building, bath and boathouses, baseball diamonds, tennis courts and other playing fields.

In the park area there are a score of peaks and the cabins will be built high enough to make them comfortable on the hottest days.

Resettlement officials and representatives of the National Park Service emphasized that the great park is to be developed primarily for the use of the "average" industrial family, whose members heretofore have found week-end excursions or summer vacations too expensive.

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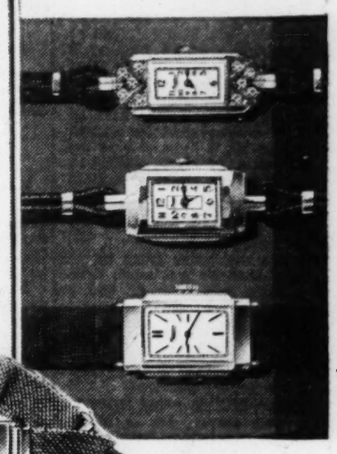

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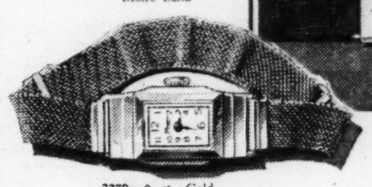

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FRANK: No question of luck with those people. When I went into the shop I got two big surprises. One was that I could have my suit made to measure, complete with proper fittings; and the other was the enormous selection of cloths, styles and patterns.

JOAN: It really seems as if they give better value, as well as save you money. But of course you don't know how the suit's going to wear, do you?

FRANK: I've no fear of that—judging by the experience of all the fellows I know who go to them! And this is a bit of real Huddersfield worsted. They buy cloth in such quantities that they take up most of the output of some of the best mills in the country. And that kills two birds with one stone—it enables them to offer their customers the best possible materials, in all sorts of patterns and weights—*and* at a huge reduction in price.

JOAN: It all seems very sound to me. I've always thought men's clothes were a ridiculous price. Now it really *will* be nice to see you in a different suit more often.

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Two Bee Positions Open—Cards Are Confident—Busy Week End on Indoor Track

Two Positions Are Unsettled In Bee Lineup

By Edwin Rumill
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ST. PETERSBURG, Fla., March 9—As the Boston Bees near the end of their second week of spring training here at Waterfront Park, it is apparent that at least six players now around camp, exclusive of pitchers, are sure of a regular position when the 1936 National League season opens on April 14. This leaves two positions still unsettled and the battle for these two posts may even continue after the season has opened.

Al Lopez, as the situation stands now, is sure to be the No. 1 catcher in Manager Bill McKechnie's starting lineup. Arthur Whitney is practically a certainty at third base and Bill Urbanski will be back at shortstop. Tony Cuccinello, who came to Boston from the Brooklyn Dodgers along with Lopez, will get the call at second base. Big Wally Berger, the Bees' greatest slugger and all-around outfielder, can't be pushed out of center field. Gene Moore, the rookie who played last year with the Rochester Internationals and came to the Bees by way of Brooklyn, will undoubtedly be given a thorough trial in either right of left field, probably the latter post.

Unless unforeseen mishaps break up this combination, it will be on the field April 14.

Fletcher a Favorite

Elbie Fletcher, Baxter Jordan and Ed Moriarty are still fighting for the regular first-base assignment. Fletcher is the classiest fielder in camp and the biggest favorite among the baseball fans here. His colorful tactics around the bag will make him No. 1 man at that post if and when he starts hitting the ball to the satisfaction of Manager Bill McKechnie.

It is the general opinion of the other players, although none wish to be quoted on the subject, that Elbie has the inside track on the bag and that he is a much better hitter right now than he was at this time last spring. Moriarty is hitting well, but is new at the post. Jordan is a good hitter and fair fielder, and will probably cover the position if Fletcher fails to overcome his batting weakness.

Fletcher, hitting, would become a great ball player. He is still a youngster, not having reached his twentieth birthday, and has plenty of time to find his eye. The Bees have farmed him out twice and according to baseball law, can do so once more. Perhaps another year in fast minor-league company would just put him over the top.

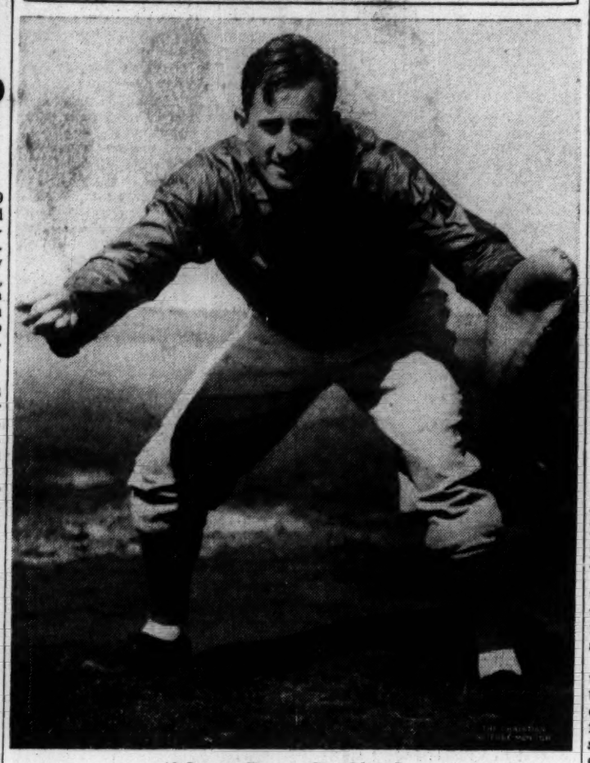
Carrying Five Outfielders

The battle for the third outfield berth is still raging. At the present time McKechnie is carrying five outfielders and generally a big league club carries that many through a season. So unless the Bees acquire another man or decide to shift either Jordan or Moriarty to the outfield, Berger, Moore, Lee, Tyler and Thompson are sure to stay around after the 23-player limit goes into effect on May 15.

Assuming that Berger will start in center field and Moore in right, it is difficult at this stage of the training session to single out Tyler, Thompson or Lee as the third starter. Lee, of course, has had the most experience, but he did not report with the rest of the squad and may be unable to catch up with his two rivals. Thompson is a better ball player than Tyler, although the latter has more power behind his drives even if they don't fall safe as often as they might.

Mueller and Lewis are probably ahead of Art Doll in the struggle to win the No. 2 and No. 3 catching berths, but all Doll needs to be a star is a sharper batting eye. He has a great arm and can handle pitchers. Either Coscarart or Howard Meyers will probably be farmed out before May 15. Coscarart has looked good in camp. So has Meyers, in fielding, but he is having plenty of trouble against big-league pitching.

Bee First-String Receiver



Al Lopez, Former Brooklyn Star
Clever Catcher of the Dodgers, Who Now Rates as No. 1 to Handle Bill McKechnie's Pitchers for the Coming Season

Optimism Reigns In Cardinal Camp For 1936 Pennant

BRADENTON, Fla., Marchc 9 (AP)—As they limber up here under a broiling tropical sun, the St. Louis Cardinals are using rose-colored sun glasses.

The rank and file of the players think they're going to gallop through the National League to their second pennant in three years. They expect a more or less hot fight from the champion Chicago Cubs and the New York Giants; but they believe they have the power and the pitchers to come through.

At this time neither of the Dean brothers, around whom Manager Frankie Frisch expects to build his pitching staff, have come into the fold. But nobody is concerned about that. Their signing is regarded as a certainty.

Must Develop Reserves

Although he feels he has the best starting team the Cardinals have presented in a good many seasons, Frisch says he must develop infield and outfield reserve strength if the Red Birds are to be a real contender.

"I'm like a football coach with a whale of a first team, but nothing to back it up with," the old Fordham flash, beginning his 17th season as a big league regular, said today.

"We may be lucky enough to go through without having to substitute but I don't like to take the chance. Right now, I haven't the faintest idea who we'll use as reserves, either in the infield, outfield, or behind the plate."

With one or two minor changes the 1936 Cardinals will be the same swashbuckling crew that won the 1934 pennant and finished a nose behind the Cubs last year.

The hard-hitting Rip Collins will guard first base. Manager Frisch and Leo Durocher will take care of second and short. Charley Gelbert, the "man who came back," will succeed Pepper Martin at the hot corner. Gelbert is playing with all his old-time skill.

Good Pitching Strength

The slugging Joe Medwick will patrol left. Terry Moore, called by Frish one of the fastest men in the National League, is slated for center and the redoubtable Martin will go back to his old post in right.

With Bill Delancey, first string catcher, lost to the club for the season, most of the backstopping will fall on the broad shoulders of Virgil Davis. Brunsie Ogroddowski, who batted .298 for Columbus in the American Association last season, has the inside track for the second string job.

Frisch believes Roy Parmelee, giant right-hander who came to the Cards in a trade with the Giants during the winter, will add a tower of strength to the hurling corps. Parmelee is ranked as the No. 3 starting pitcher, right behind the two Deans.

Bill Walker, who won 13 and lost 8 last season, will be the fourth starter and the fifth will come from "Wild Bill" Hallahan, Ed Heusser or Mike Ryba, the one-man ball team from Columbus. Ryba won 20 and lost eight last year.

Frisch Wants Relief

In Johnny Mize, the big first sacker from Rochester, the Cards have a first class replacement for Rip Collins, but what Frisch is looking for is a man who can fill the shoes of Burgess Whitehead, the second sacker who went to the Giants in the Parmelee trade.

"I'm going to be the regular second baseman," said Frisch, "but I'm not going to play 154 games. I've got to find somebody who can step in there and give me a lift."

There are three candidates. Stuart Martin from Asheville in the Piedmont League; Lyle Judy from Springfield, Mo., and Fred Ankenman, a diminutive shortstop from Houston. He is the only one of the trio with Class A experience.

The outfield problem isn't so acute. Three big, rangy colts are the talk of the camp and one and maybe two of them are sure to stick.

They are Lynn King from Houston, who set a new Texas League record for put-outs and assists, and Edwin Morgan and Louis Scoffic from Bloomington.

All look like comers. Frisch thinks Scoffic is a future big league star.

Origin of Golf Terms Unearthed In Massachusetts

AMHERST, Mass., March 9 (AP)—A professor of English unearthed international origins for some of the common golfing terms today.

"Putt, for instance," pointed out Professor Frank Prentice Rand, head of the English Department at Massachusetts State College, "is probably Anglo-Saxon in origin and means push—a Scotch pronunciation of put."

Conference Thursday

Rand doesn't claim to be a philologist. He discovered these interesting derivations while rounding up material to present episodes in the history of golf at an outdoor recreational conference here March 12-15.

"The word golf," he said, "quite likely comes from the Dutch word 'kolven' as used in the Dutch game called 'het kolven,' which was played on ice. 'Kolven' means club and 'het' is a pronoun meaning it. Thus the game, freely translated, was called 'club it'."

'Cadet' to Caddy

He believes that Mary, Queen of Scots, originated the term caddy, which is applied to a boy who totes a golfer's bag around by distorting the pronunciation of the French word 'cadet' to caddy.

The term "tee," he said, may have been derived from a "T-sign" erected on the golf course to mark the exact spot for driving off.

Rand found, however, that other terms such as "niblick" cannot be accounted for so easily.

Sporting Around the Hub

Benny Grant in Spotlight

CAN it be possible that the mild-mannered, red-headed, likable Benny Grant will put the Boston Cubs out of the playoffs? The Toronto boy officially is the Can-Am league goalie, although he is the property of Boston. With Tiny Thompson doing all right in the Bruin nets, and Percy Jackson tending the Cub post, Grant has shuffled around whenever and wherever needed. He replaced Alfie Moore at New Haven for quite a spell, made a trip with New York Americans when Worters was shaky, and now he is guarding for Springfield.

Staff Photo
Benny Grant

Last night he guarded so well for Springfield that he shut out the Cubs, gave the Indians an outside chance to make the playoffs, and seriously crimped the Cubs' hopes to a fading mathematical chance. The night before he turned in another great performance for Buck Boucher and shut out New Haven. A crushing blow to the Cub playoff designs by a player who is the property of the Cubs is another distinct boost to the honesty of the game, at least.

The local situation greatly improved during the week for the Bruins, but looks rather dark for the Cubs. The minor-league team has left to play only two regular scheduled games against four for the Eagles and five for Springfield. The Eagles are tied with the Cubs on points now, and the Indians are only two points (one game) from a tie. The Cub-Providence game of Jan. 29 may be replayed if it will enable the Cubs to get in.

Pull the Unexpected

Frank Patrick's Bruins again pulled the unexpected by a tie in Chicago and a victory in Detroit for three out of a possible four points—and on the road. Now the Bruins have Lester Patrick and his Rangers in a precarious spot, since the Rangers trail the locals by two points. Each team has five games to play, Bruins playing four and Rangers three at home. Should the two teams end the regular schedule with points tied, Bruins place automatically by virtue of fewer tie games.

Skaters Return Tomorrow

Members of the American Olympic skating delegation, excepting Maribel Vinson and Mrs. T. W. Blanchard, arrive tomorrow in the Ile de France at New York. In the party are James and Grace Madden, Charles M. Roche, president of the Skating Club of Boston and the U. S. F. S. A., George E. B. Hill of Boston, and Robin Lee, Minneapolis, national figure skating champion. All will be in the local skating carnival, March 20 and 21. Miss Vinson remained in England but will return in time for the carnival.

B. A. A. Marathon

Contrary to a morning paper story that the B. A. A. marathon will finish in the Boston National League park this year, no definite decision has been made yet. That inference was made in this column, Feb. 17, and has been under consideration since.

Week-End Roundup

Saturday—Harvard won three of its dual meets, lost two and tied another . . . The Crimson defeated Yale in hockey at New Haven, 11 to 0; out-swam Princeton in the Harvard pool, 40 to 31, and outplayed Cornell in basketball, 41 to 24 at Cambridge . . . Harvard bowed to the Yale poloists, 9½ to 5, in the Commonwealth Armory and lost to Yale wrestlers, 13 to 17 . . . Yale and Harvard boxers drew at 4-all in New Haven . . . Harvard placed third in the IC4A meet in New York with 17¾ points, close behind Yale's team which took second place with 18½ points . . . Coach Harry Cowles of Harvard may stick another feather in his well-plumed hat—Germaine Glidden, Harvard squash racquets ace, added another national title to his 1936 list when he retained the United States intercollegiate crown at Hartford . . . The Harvard senior won the national amateur championship in Hartford on Feb. 24.

The Greater Boston All-Stars came from behind to defeat their Canadian hockey rivals—Catholic High of Montreal—by 4 to 3 in the Boston Garden . . . This game closed the local schoolboy season . . . The English High School track and field team won the Reggie title with 72½ points . . . Tufts' track team won a triangular meet at Medford, leading Massachusetts State and Worcester Tech by scoring 41 points to State's 26½ and Tech's 20½ . . . Dimi Zaitz of Boston College won the N. E. A. A. A. U. shot put championship with a toss of 47ft. 7¾in. in the Lynn Y. M. C. A. . . . Arthur P. Rogers, Boston Y. M. C. A.'s No. 1 squash racquets player, captured the Bay State class D title . . . Pittsfield won the tri-state Y. M. C. A. class B volleyball title . . . Bill Runge of the Boston Y captured the 220-yard N. E. A. A. A. U. junior swimming crown in 2m. 27 1-5s.

Sunday—The Boston Olympics and the LaFontaine Hockey Club of Montreal battled to a 3-all overtime tie in the Boston Garden before a crowd of 1500 persons . . . In the other half of the Garden doubleheader, University City Club won the N. E. A. A. A. U. Senior League championship by defeating Medford Hockey Club, 12 to 1 . . . Fifteen hundred soccer fans turned out at Lincoln Park in Lynn to watch the Lynn Riversides down the Boston Celts, 3 to 1, in a National Amateur Cup replay game . . . The players put on a good game despite the mud, ice and water on the playing field . . . Strand Mikkelson, professional coach at Mt. Holyoke College, won the ski-jumping contest at the Ayer Ski Hill before a crowd of about 5000 persons.

The Fourth Olympic Winter Games of 1936 Reviewed

No. 4—Speed Skating

By R. Maillard Stead
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

GARMISCH-PARTENKIRCHEN—At the closing ceremony of the Fourth Olympic Winter Games, a lithe, fair-haired man, looking decidedly younger than his 33 years, caused the massed bands to strike up the Norwegian national anthem as many as three times. He was Ivar Ballangrud, fastest man on skates in the world today. During the festival here, his keen blades cut him a way to greater fame than any other Olympic champion of the ice track has known. Just think of it! He started in four races (500, 1500, 5000 and 10,000 meters) and won three of them, breaking two Olympic records and equaling another. And in the only event that he failed to win, he was second—just one second slower than his countryman, Charles Mathisen, over 1500 meters. Both men covered the distance faster than it has ever been skated in Olympic competition before.

These results contrast strongly with those at Lake Placid in 1932 when the Americans, skating man against man, instead of all against the clock, won every event—the 500 and 1500 meters going to John Shea and the 5000 and 10,000 to Irving Jaffee.

High Above Sea Level

Yes, it was a fast-moving company that assembled here to contend upon the frozen waters of Lake Riessersee. In the summer time, this delightful plateau on the mountainside is a favorite spot for bathers. But the very thought of such a thing made one shudder to look at the rows of cubicles where the swimmers change their clothes. For the lake is one of the coldest places in the region of Garmisch-Partenkirchen and is set high above sea level, though itself at the foot of the slopes where the bobsleigh run was constructed.

As probably you recall, there was a thaw almost up to the time of starting the games and another which coincided with their finish, but during the period of competition the weather conducted itself admirably, and the Riessersee's well-known winter powers of heat resistance were scarcely put to the test. In this connection, however, one amusing incident occurred just prior to the games, when some ice hockey players at practice leaped cheerfully over the barrier on the ice at the edge of the lake and dropped through into the water.

Olympic speed skating is, in a way, a tantalizing spectacle. For, although you may see dozens of men in action and witness some close finishes, you cannot be sure that you have seen anyone skate a winning race—that is, unless you have kept very busy with your paper and pencil and have seen the whole day's program through, from the first heat to the last. This is because the competitors are all skating against the watch. True, they skate in pairs; but the relationship of any two men to their rivals is a matter not apparent to the eye. Americans, by the way, are not accustomed to this method.

Dividing Line

In order that all the racers shall cover exactly the same distance, unimpeded by an opponent, the two men drawn together in each heat take it in turns to occupy the inside lane. Between the inner and the outer tracks is a thin, dividing line of heaped snow, and, except when the men are actually on the point of changing over, there is always one skating each side of it.

In spite of the certain degree of objectiveness which is thus forced into the heats, the draw for pairs to skate together is quite an important matter, as George Kennedy, Australia's solitary representative at these games, found to his cost in the 500 meters. In this race his name came out of the box coupled with that of a decidedly slow performer. So, instead of having someone to stretch him out and make him do full justice to himself, Kennedy had to cut out his own pace. What a difference to his time it might have made if he had been trying to keep on terms with Ballangrud!

Ballangrud, skating as well as ever before, if not actually better, delighted the Norwegian team and supporters by his brilliant form here. He seemed absolutely tireless, as he sped rhythmically round the rink, hands clasped behind his back, eyes fixed intently on the ice away ahead of him. In 1936, eight years after winning his first Olympic championship, Ballangrud, who resides with his family at Drannem in southern Norway, has enjoyed some resounding successes. He began with a victory in the Norwegian championship and followed that up with a first place in the European championship at Oslo and another in the world's championship at Davos, Switzerland. I am told that when somebody asked him if he contemplated retiring, he replied, "Why?" And that, in the circumstances, seems to be a very good answer.

Here follows a full analysis of the speed-skating at the Fourth Olympic Winter Games:

Full Summary of the 1936 Olympic Speed-Skating

Name and Country	500 Meters Place	Time	1500 Meters Place	Time	5000 Meters Place	Time	10,000 Meters Place	Time
		s.		m. s.		m. s.		m. s.
Ivar Ballangrud, Norway	1	43.4	2	2 20.2	1	8 19.6	1	17 24.3
Charles Mathisen, Norway	..	..	1	2 19.2	7	8 36.9	4	17 41.2
Birger Vasenius, Finland	8	44.9	3	2 20.9	2	8 23.3	2	17 28.2
George Krog, Norway	2	43.5	..	*	..	*	..	*
Leo Freisinger, U. S. A.	3	44.0	4	2 21.3	..	*	..	*
Max Stiepl, Austria	..	*	5	2 21.6	5	8 35.0	3	17 30.0
Antero Ojala, Finland	8	44.9	9	2 23.2	3	8 30.1	7	17 46.6
Jan Langedijk, Holland	24	46.7	14	2 24.6	4	8 32.0	6	17 43.7
Shozo Ishihara, Japan	4	44.1	19	2 28.7	..	*	..	*
Ossi Blomquist, Finland	19	46.2	9	2 23.2	6	8 36.6	5	17 42.4
Delbert Lamb, U. S. A.	..	44.2	..	*	..	*	..	*
Karl Wazulek, Austria	13	45.1	6	2 22.2	8	8 38.4	11	17 57.1
Karl Leban, Austria	6	44.8	12	2 24.3	..	*	..	*
Allan Potts, U. S. A.	8	44.8	32	2 31.2	..	*	..	*
Harry Haraldsen, Norway	34	†54.9	7	2 22.4	..	*	..	*
Edward Schroeder, U. S. A.	..	*	12	2 24.3	15	8 49.1	8	17 52
Hans Engnestangen, Norway	..	*	‡	8 2 23.0	..	*	..	*
Jorma Ruissalo, Finland	8	44.9	..	*	..	*	..	*
Mikal Staksrud, Norway	..	*	..	*	9	8 38.5	10	17 56.7
Janusz Kaibarczyk, Poland	..	*	..	*	12	8 47.7	9	17 54.0
Adolf van der Scheer, Holland	14	45.7	9	2 23.2	10	8 43.3	16	18 04.9
Robert Petersen, U. S. A.	11	45.0	17	2 25.4	11	8 46.5	..	†
Reikichi Nakamura, Japan	11	45.0	28	2 29.6	..	*	..	*
Willy Sandtner, Germany	19	46.2	16	2 25.3	..	*	12	18 02.0
Heins Sames, Germany	28	47.0	27	2 29.3	13	8 48.5	15	18 04.3
Seien Kin, Japan	..	*	15	2 25.0	21	8 55.9	13	18 02.7
Roelof Koops, Holland	..	*	30	2 30.0	13	8 48.5	17	18 11.5
Alfons Berainsch, Latvia	14	45.7	18	2 25.8	18	8 53.4	19	18 22.5
Laslo Hidveghy, Hungary	..	*	25	2 29.0	17	8 53.2	14	18 04.0
Luitsen Dijkstra, Holland	24	46.7	20	2 27.2	16	8 51.5	20	18 23.6
Seitoku Ri, Japan	16	45.9	23	2 28.9	27	9 08.7	25	18 50.3
Janis Andriksons, Latvia	16	45.9	23	2 28.9	30	9 15.0	..	*
Axel Johansson, Sweden	18	46.1	29	2 29.9	26	9 06.4	22	18 38.2
Edward Wangberg, Norway	..	*	..	*	20	8 54.7	18	18 15.8
Wilhelm Lowinger, Austria	..	*	..	*	19	8 53.9	24	18 48.8
Ake Ekman, Finland	..	*	26	2 27.2	22	9 00.4	..	*
Thomas White, Canada	31	49.6	34	2 34.2	25	9 04.5	21	18 25.3
Ferdinand Preindl, Austria	21	46.4	25	2 29.0	..	*	..	*
Aleksander Mitt, Estonia	22	46.6	32	2 27.8	22	9 00.4	..	*
Kunio Nando, Japan	22	46.6	..	*	..	*	..	*
Arvids Lejnieks, Latvia	..	*	..	*	29	9 11.9	23	18 41.2
Gustav Blanec, Austria	24	46.7	..	*	..	*	..	*
Karl Prochaska, Austria	..	*	..	*	24	9 02.8	..	*
Yushoku Cho, Japan	..	*	..	*	27	9 08.7	26	19 00.1
Berndt Blaisse, Holland	2*	46.9	..	*	..	*	..	*
Franz Ortner, Austria	..	*	..	*	..	*	27	19 19.1
Charles de Ligne, Belgium	34	†104.6	37	3 21.9	..	*	28	23 32.9
George Kennedy, Australia	29	47.4	33	2 31.8	33	9 48.9	..	*
Jaromir Turnovsky, Czech'vakia	30	47.8	31	2 30.5	32	9 23.8	..	*
Kunio Nando, Japan	..	*	..	*	31	9 20.1	..	*
Oldrich, Hanc, Czechoslovakia	32	49.8	35	2 37.9	34	10 03.0	..	*
James Craeffe, Belgium	33	54.6	36	3 00.5	35	10 52.6	..	*

*Did not start, †Fell, ‡Gave up.

Manhattan Wins Third Straight College Title

NEW YORK, March 9 (AP)—The green-shirted track and field stars of Manhattan have captured their third-straight intercollegiate A. A. A. A. indoor track and field championship.

Scoring in only five of the 12 varsity events, the boys from the Bronx hilltop collected 26 points in Madison Square Garden Saturday night to annex the title, the first time a team has won the meet three times in succession.

Manhattan's win was the highlight of a busy track night and a prelude to more board activity next week-end. As the Jaspers were piling up points in New York, Joe Mangan, former Cornell captain, renewed his rivalry with Glenn Cunningham of Kansas in Providence, R. I., and was given an eyelash decision in a race that looked like a dead heat. The judges held a long conference before giving the verdict to Mangan who had wiped out a yard deficit in a sprint finish. The time was 4m.28.8s.

Wycoff Comeback Fails

At Long Beach, Calif., Frank Wykoff whose record of 9.4 for the 100-yard dash, made in 1930, still stands, was making an unsuccessful comeback attempt. Out of competition for more than two years but desirous of competing in the Olympics, Wykoff ran fifth in a sprint that was won by Al Fitch of the University of Southern California, a converted quartermiler, in 9.7.

Duke University took the Southern Conference indoor track and field championships at Chapel Hill, N. C., with the University of North Carolina, the defending champion, second. Eight new records were set and one tied. Harry Williamson of North Carolina was the high individual scorer, taking the mile and half-mile events for 10 points and setting a record of 1m. 57.4s. in the latter.

Manhattan leaped into the lead in the New York meet when Lou Burns and Bill Ray ran one-two in the 1500-meter event and Bill Eipel took the high jump. They clinched things by romping off with the 1600-meter relay. Yale finished second with 18½ points while the Eli's only rival, Harvard, was third with 17¾ points.

Eddie O'Brien Boxed

Eddie O'Brien of Syracuse who had been expected to try for a record in the 600-meter run, newly added to the I. C. A. A. A. A. program, was thwarted when he found himself pocketed so badly that he was hard pressed to win the race in 1m. 21.7s., 7-10 of a second short of his indoor record. He beat Edgar Borck of Manhattan by five yards.

Milton Green of Harvard was the individual star of the meet, winning the 50-meter hurdles and placing second to Stanley Johnson of Massachusetts Institute of Technology in the broad jump.

Next Friday the Big Ten championships and the central intercollegiate championships begin at Chicago and South Bend, Ind., extending through Saturday.

Saturday night Mangan, Cunningham and Gene Venzke, if he recovers from an illness which kept him out of the New York games Saturday night, will race the mile again in the Knights of Columbus games in Madison Square Garden. The entry for this event has been limited to the three stars, under the supposition that other milers would be outclassed.

The trio competed in the Millrose games several weeks ago in a stirring race that saw Mangan and Venzke, trailing Cunningham in that order for most of the race, step by the Kansan to take first and second places in a bristling finish.

Leo Lavallee Takes Top Honors in N. E. Skating

PROVIDENCE, R. I., March 9 (AP)—Leo Lavallee of the Rhode Island Skating Club of this city won two events and placed third in another to compile 70 points and take top honors in the New England indoor speed skating championships held at the Auditorium here last night.

Cliff Farrington of Stamford, Conn., and Joe Fox of Boston, tied for runner-up honors with 40 points each. Earl Bloom of South Norwalk, Conn., finished fourth with 30 points. The summary:

Men's Championship Events

220-Yard—Won by Leo Lavallee, Rhode Island Skating Club; second, Ray Taksar, Hartford; third, Joe Fox, Boston. Time—19 3.5s.

440-Yard—Won by Lavallee; second, Arthur McDonald, Olympic Skating Club; third, Cliff Farrington, Stamford. Time—43s.

880-Yard—Won by Cliff Farrington; second, Joe Fox; third, Leo Lavallee. Time—1m. 19.4s.

Mile—Won by Earl Bloom, South Norwalk; second, Abel Fullin, Norwalk; third, Joe Fox. Lavallee finished first in 3m. 51s., but disqualified.

Russian Act New Skating Feature

One of the feature events of the Skating Carnival — "Hollywood on Skates"—to be presented by the Skating Club of Boston, at the Boston Arena on March 20 and 21, will be the Russian act.

Russia before the revolution—Russia with ice galore for skating with the color of pre-bolshevik costumer—with its barbaric dancer and music and the wild gaiety of its festivals. A skating scene, par excellence, with a fast and furious tempo and an indidental but perfectly blended background of Slavic splendor.

Old Russia

When Roger F. Turner was asked to work out a characteristic Russion scene for the coming carnival he consulted an old friend, Boris Berestneff, born and bred in Kiev in old Russia and steeped in all the traditions of the Tzaie Empire.

Berestneff was studying in the school of technology at Kiev when the war broke out in 1914, and it pitched him and his boyhood friend Nicholos Gouliaeff into the thick of that catastrophe. He was an engineer officer—Gouliaeff, a colonel of artillery, and then attached to the Grand Duke Alexander, became an aviator.

Background

Berestneff completed his technical training at M. I. T. and has since practiced his profession here. Gouliaeff, who is an expert player of the Russian zitar, has toured the Americas in successful concert performances. But the engineer had a hobby and it centered around Russian folk music. Russian gaiety and the preservation of prerevolution folk customs. He and Madame Berestneff wrote out and orchestrated the old folk music of his native land, and they asked in their friends, both Russian and American, to sing and play with them.

From that background, and Mr. Turner's knowledge of skating choreography, Mr. Berestneff, with the assistance of Colonel Gouliaeff and Madame Berestneff, have developed the Russian scene, a cross-section picture of the play times of the Peasant and the Prince, the Gypsy and the Soldier.

A special amplifying system is being installed in the Arena to assure the proper acoustics for a choir of over 100 voices under the leadership of F. Stacey Holmes, and Rosamond Gadner, and for the Balalaika orchestra of 25 pieces which will supplement Ruby Newman's usual superperfect music.

The costumes and scenery have been designed by a native Russian, now residing in Boston.

IC4A Champions

By a Staff Correspondent

50-Meter Dash—Arthur Thomas '38, Pittsburgh. Time, 6.1s.
50-Meter Hurdles—Milton A. Green '36, Harvard. Time, 7s.
600-Meter Run—Edward T. O'Brien '37, Syracuse. Time, 1m. 21.7s.
1500-Meter Run—Louis P. Burns '38, Manhattan. Time, 4m. 5s.
3000-Meter Run—Wilbur T. Woodland '37, Yale. Time, 8m. 55s.
*1600-Meter Relay—Manhattan (Matthew T. Carey '37, Valentine W. Riordan '37, Richard N. Lundell '38, John J. Wolff '36). Time, 3m. 22.4s.
2900-Meter Relay (Freshmen)—Boston College (John A. Powers, Arthur C. Allan, Francis G. Ziemetz, John E. Cronin). Time, 7m. 26.2s.
3200-Meter Relay—Pennsylvania State (Merle W. Stitler '37, Frank R. Baird '36, Howard A. Downey '37, Duverney C. Book '36). Time, 7m. 56.1s.
*16-Pound Shotput—Anthony Geniawicz '37, Dartmouth. Distance, 49ft. 1½in.
35-Pound Weight Throw—Anton Kishon, Bates. Distance, 56ft. 8½in.
Running Broad Jump—Stanley T. Johnson '36, M. I. T. Distance, 23ft. 5in.
Running High Jump—William H. Eipel '36, Manhattan. Height, 6ft. 2in.
Pole Vault—Emile Dubiel '37, Harvard, and William H. Harding Jr. '38, Yale. Height, 13ft. 3in.

*Team Title—Manhattan, 26 points.
*Retained title.

Springfield to Play Providence at Harvard

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., March 9 (AP)—Coach Ed Hickox of the Springfield College varsity basketball squad has received a telegram advising him that the United States Olympic Basketball Committee has ordered Springfield and Providence College's quintet to stage a "rubber" game at Harvard University's gym in Cambridge on the night of Thursday, the 12th. The winner of this third game between the Springfield and Providence cagemen will earn the right to represent New England in the United States Olympic basketball tourney at New York on March 18-20.

The telegram was signed by H. S. Salmon, who handles Olympic basketball affairs along the Atlantic seaboard. Wes Fesler, Harvard coach, is chairman of the New England board. Providence beat Springfield at Providence on Feb. 13, then Springfield downed the Friars here on the afternoon of Washington's Birthday. There was a seven-point difference between the rivals in each game.

International Hockey League

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Syracuse	23	3	18	150	119	49
Buffalo	20	6	17	100	90	46
London	20	2	21	104	114	42
Rochester	14	2	24	94	111	30
Western Division						
Detroit	25	3	15	120	94	53
Cleveland	21	3	18	135	134	45
Windsor	15	10	17	99	99	40
Pittsburgh	16	1	24	118	149	33

Results March 7
Cleveland 4, London 2.
Buffalo 2, Windsor 1.
Results March 8
Windsor 2, Syracuse 2 (overtime).
Pittsburgh 3, Rochester 2 (overtime).

College Hockey Results
Harvard 11, Yale 0.
Princeton 4, Dartmouth 3.
Boston 7, Colgate 3.

College Water Polo Results
Illinois 4, Minnesota 0.

Where to Dine
PROVIDENCE, R. I.
Good Food
Lovingly Served at
MISS MacKENZIE'S
169 Waterman Street Tel. PL. 7418
Luncheon 1-2 Dinner 6:30-7:30
Sunday Dinner 1:30

Babe Ruth Declines Cincinnati Offer

FORT MYERS, Fla., March 9 (AP)—Babe Ruth, former home-run king, turned down an offer today of the Cincinnati Reds to return to baseball.

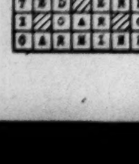
General Manager Larry MacPhail launched negotiations with Ruth after the former New York Yankee star had made a tacit admission that he would like to return to the game where he once earned $85,000 a year.

English Women Win Cup

LONDON, March 9 (AP)—England's women's squash racquets stars clinched the Wolfe-Noel International Cup today by winning the first three matches of the series with the United States.

Amusements
BOSTON
SHUBERT—Last 8 Times
TONIGHT 8:30 — $2c to $2.75 (Tax Incl.)
Mats. Thurs. Sat., 50c to $2.20
BURGESS MEREDITH in "WINTERSET" with MARGO
NEW YORK, N. Y.
2 MATS. WEEKLY—WED. THUR. SAT. 2:40
Margaret ANGLIN in
The International Comedy Success
FRESH FIELDS
"A clever play with splendid dialogue and amusing situations."—The Monitor.
EMPIRE, B'way-40th. Evgs. 8:40. No perf. Mon.

Solution to Crossword Puzzle



Week-End Sports in Brief

By the Associated Press

PROVIDENCE, R. I. — Mangan wins hairline decision over Cunningham in mile race in New England A. A. A. U. meet in slow time of 4m. 28.8s.

LONG BEACH, Calif.—Wykoff fifth in 100-yard dash won by Al Fitch of Southern California in 9.7s. at Long Beach relays; Cornelius Johnson beats Marty in high jump with 6ft. 7 11-16in.

NEW YORK—Manhattan wins Intercollegiate A. A. A. A. team title for the third straight year with 26 points; Yale second, Harvard third.

ST. AUGUSTINE, Fla.—Maureen Orcutt Crews wins Florida east coast women's golf tourney, defeating Mrs. O. S. Hill, 4 and 3.

NEW YORK—Mme. Henrotin and Dorothy Andrus retain national indoor women's doubles tennis title, defeating Norma Taubele and Florence S. LeBoutillier, 6—4, 9—7; singles' finalists, Mangan and Leonard Hartman, Mrs. Van Ryn and Miss Taubele.

CHICAGO—Adolf Kiefer smashes world record for 150-yard backstroke, in time of 1m. 32.3s.

HARTFORD, Conn. — Germaine Glidden retains intercollegiate squash racquets title, defeating Harvard teammate, Richard Glider, 15—13, 15—10, 15—10.

NORMAN, Okla.—Oklahoma wins third consecutive Big Six wrestling title, winning seven and drawing one of eight finals.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J.—Blair Academy relay teams set two national interscholastic swimming titles, 1:36.8 for 200-yard freestyle and 3:09.8 for 300-yard medley in Rutgers meet.

DURHAM, N. C.—Washington and Lee retains Southern Conference swimming championship.

LEXINGTON, Va.—Washington and Lee, winning five title bouts, wins Southern Conference wrestling championship.

RALEIGH, N. C.—North Carolina defeats Washington and Lee 50-45 to win Southern Conference basketball tournament.

CHAPEL HILL, N. C.—Duke rolls up 48 points to take Southern Conference title; Navy leads nonconference division with 19 points; North Carolina takes freshman title and McKinley high of Washington inter-scholastic division as eight meet records fall.

COLUMBIA, Mo.—Nebraska wins Big Six championship with 46 points.

Sports Mirror

By the Associated Press

Three Years Ago
Hack Wilson rejected Dodgers' terms and given chance to deal with other clubs.

Five Years Ago
Cardinals defeated Athletics, 4 to 3, to lead in spring training "world series."

Canadian-American Hockey League

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Philadelphia	26	3	14	129	84	55
Providence	20	5	18	100	115	45
Boston	18	4	23	123	128	40
New Haven	18	4	22	115	136	40
Springfield	17	4	22	113	117	38

Results March 7
Springfield 2, New Haven 0.
Philadelphia 3, Providence 2.
Results March 8
Springfield 2, Boston 0.
New Haven 1, Providence 1, overtime.
Coming Games
Wednesday—New Haven at Providence; Springfield at Philadelphia.
Saturday—Philadelphia at Boston; Providence at Springfield.
Sunday—Springfield at New Haven.

Quadrangular Hockey League Standing

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Harvard	4	0	2	34	14	8
Dartmouth	3	0	3	23	23	6
Princeton	3	0	3	17	21	6
Yale	2	0	4	16	30	4

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Must Not Pull Down Majority, Hoover Says, but Pull Up Those Who Lag Behind

By the Associated Press

COLORADO SPRINGS, Colo., March 9—The text of Herbert Hoover's speech to the Young Republican League of Colorado was as follows:

This assembly marks the anxiety which stirs the nation. Never before have our young men and women so interested themselves in public questions.

It was not long since we fought a great war to "make the world safe for democracy." Hardly four years ago we accepted freedom as we accepted the air we breathed. No man thought our ideals were endangered in his lifetime. Yet now men freely propose how much of liberty we shall sacrifice. Certainly, your freedom and your opportunities in life are being mortgaged.

Naturally, I have been interested in the New Deal replies since I began discussion of these crucial issues. The President said on Jan. 3, 1936:

"We have been specific in our affirmative action. Let them be specific in their negative attack."

Have Made No Answer

I have tried to be obliging. But they have made no answer to facts or chapters or verses given in proof. They, however, are not taciturn as to personal remarks. I did note that one of the New Deal spokesmen in this debate seeks to justify the violation of their platform promises by claiming that I did not hold to our platform promises.

There were 39 promises in the Republican platform of 1928. Of these, 37 were carried out even in depression by my Administration. And those fulfilled promises included upholding the Constitution and the preservation of national honor. Two secondary promises broke against the obstinacy of a Democratic Congress.

I leave research into their platform promises to well-known Democratic leaders. The examination of spilt milk is of importance. It shows that certain people cannot be safely entrusted with the jug.

The New Deal was not included in the Democratic platform of 1932. But the interpretation of political forces does not rest alone upon platforms.

Must Realize Intent

It rests also upon a knowledge of the motives and aims of men and the forces they represent. Eight days before that election I stated that the real intention of these men was to tinker with the currency. I said their program would raise government expenditures to $9,000,000,000 a year. I said it was their intention to put the Government into business.

I said it was their intention to undermine state and local government by centralization in Washington. I said it was their intention to regiment our people and undermine the American system with imported European philosophies. That was all vociferously denied. All those interpretations have come true except as to that $9,000,000,000—it was 95 per cent correct.

During the past few months I have made some further interpretations of where we are now headed. I hear again from the New Deal spokesman the old catcalls of 1932—"creating fear, creting fear."

Making of Dictatorships

For many years I have studied the tactics and techniques in European countries by which liberty has been dethroned and dictatorship erected by men greedy for power.

First they ascribed the tragic miseries of the times not to the Great War, where it belongs, but to some party or class. The great phrases born from the finest emotion of mankind were used to camouflage the greed for power. They made great promises. They demanded violent action against human ills that are only slowly curable.

They claimed that sporadic wickedness in high places had permeated the whole system of liberty. They shouted new destructive slogans and phrases day by day to inflame the people.

They implanted unreasoning hates in the souls of men. They first grasped at power through elections which liberty provided. Then began the "must emergency instruments of power," "to save the nation."

Rubber Stamp Legislation

The first demands were powers of dictation over industry and agriculture and finance and labor. Legislatures were reduced to rubber stamps. Honest debate was shut off in the halls of deliberation. A powerful government propaganda was put on the taxpayers' bill, that hates and suspicions could be further inflamed. And all of these men insisted that civilization had begun all over again when they came to power.

In the final stages of European degeneration, liberty died from the waters of her own well. That was when the waters of free speech were poisoned by untruth. Then have followed the last steps to dictatorship, with suppression of freedom of speech, freedom of worship, of the courts, and all other freedoms. Men were goose-stepped in a march to the Middle Ages.

New Deal Is Destructive

Whether they knew it or not, the New Deal has imitated the intellectual and vocal technique of typical European revolution. In the talking and legislative stages they made some progress. You will recollect also the claim that even civilization came to a dead stop on March 4, 1933.

But America has not reached these final stages. Thanks to a people of a great heritage, to the press and the radio, free speech still lives in America. I intend to use a little more of it tonight.

My remarks tonight are addressed in large measure to the younger generation. It is you who will have to bear these increased burdens. It is you and your children whose opportunities are being limited.

They Shall Not Fail

But far beyond that, our immense objectives upon which depend the welfare of mankind require the faith, the idealism, the courage of youth that they shall not fail. This is more than an acceptance or a rejection of the collectivist ideas and blunders of the New Deal. You must carry forward. The problems of today are different from those of three years ago or ten years ago.

But what sort of an America do we want? What should be our foundations? What should be our ideas?

Perhaps without immodesty I can claim to have had some experience in American life. I have lived all kinds of it. I have seen it in contrast with many countries.

Started on Farm

I lived my early boyhood on an Iowa farm. I lived it later as the ward of a country doctor in Oregon. I lived among those to whom hard work was the price of existence.

The opportunities of America opened to me the public schools. They carried me to professional training of an American university. I began by working with my own hands for my daily bread. I have tasted the despair of fruitless search for a job. I know now there was an economic depression either coming or going at that time. Nobody told me of it. So I did not have the additional worry of what the Government would do about it.

But I have lived the problems of labor both as a workman and with the men who had to find the pay roll. I have lived in the administration of industry with its problems of production and the well-being of men.

Saw Much of Life

My profession took me into many foreign lands under many kinds of government, both of free men and of tyrannies. I saw the squalor of Asia, the frozen class barriers of Europe. I was not a tourist. I was associated with their working lives and problems. I had to deal with their social system and their governments. And everywhere to the common people America was the hope of the world.

Every yearly homecoming was again to me a proof of the glory of America. I was each time refreshed by the sight of its less grinding poverty, of its greater kindliness and its greater spread of opportunity to the common man. It was more than that. It was land of self-respect that comes alone from freedom of the spirit.

I participated on behalf of America in a great war. I saw untold misery and revolution. I have seen liberty die and tyranny rise. I learned of its unending calamities.

Have Known the Extremes

I have been repeatedly placed by my countrymen where I had need to deal with the hurricanes of social and economic destruction which swept the world. I have had every honor that any man could want and I have seen the worst misery that men can produce.

These experiences with all these mighty forces which influence the destiny of humanity make for humility of conclusions, and I recount all this to give emphasis to one great conviction.

I believe in the American system of liberty. I believe in it from thousands of experiences. I believe that upon its foundations is the one hope of the common man. It has faults. But it contains the only real ferment of progress.

Unique American Ideal

There are other systems of liberty. But at the heart of our American system is imbedded a great ideal unique in the world. That is the ideal there shall be an opportunity in life, and equal opportunity, for every boy and girl, every man and woman. It holds that they have the chance to rise to any position to which their character and ability may entitle them. That ideal is limited or ended if this nation is to be goose-stepped from Washington.

About every outstanding advance which has prompted the welfare of mankind in the last century has been born in countries of free men and women. The steam engine, electricity, radio, free schooling, the great advances in biology, are but part of them. I might include the adding machine, but its present use by the New Deal raises doubts as to its contribution to the welfare of mankind.

Causes of Great Mistakes

On the other hand, almost every one of the world's mistakes has its origin in personal government. Violation of treaties, great wars, persecution of the Jews and other religionists, and so on down to the fantastic laws by a "must" Congress and the slaughter of pigs.

American young men and women should have the right to plan, to live their own lives with just one limitation — that they shall not injure their neighbors. What they want of government is to keep the channels of opportunity open and equal, not to block them and then charge them for doing it.

They want rewards to the winners in the race. They do not want to be planed down to a pattern. To red-blooded men and women there is a joy of work and joy in the battle of competition. There is the daily joy of doing something worth while, of proving one's worth, of telling every evil person where he can go.

Justice to the Weak

There is the joy of championing justice to the weak and downtrodden. These are the battles which create the national fiber of self-reliance and self-respect. That is what made America. If you concentrate all adventure in the Government, it does not leave much constructive joy for the governed.

In economic life there is but one hope of increased security and comfort for the common man, of opportunity for all. That is to adopt every labor-saving device, every discovery, every idea to reduce waste and the cost of producing goods.

We must work our machines heartlessly, but not our men. Thereby goods can be sold cheaper and more people can buy. That is the only sure road to a job for every man. It is the only road to restored employment. That production of a plenty can spring alone from the initiative and enterprise of free men.

No Queen Bee Leadership

That is no system of robbery. It is action for the common service. That is destroyed at once by the grotesque notion that government shall limit production.

We cannot operate this world of machines and men without leadership. Competent leadership can come only by the rise of men and women in a free society by the impulse of their own ambition, character and abilities. That leadership cannot come by birth, or by wealth, or be nursed like queen bees.

That leadership cannot be chosen by bureaucrats. It comes from the ambition of free men and women against the polishing wheels of competition.

Job Is to Lift the Laggards

It comes in a system of rewards. America should not be divided into the "haves" and the "have nots," but into the "doers" and the "do nots."

There are those who scoff at individual liberty as of no consequence to the poor or unemployed. Yet it is alone through the creative impulses of free and confident spirits that redemption of their suffering must come. It is through them alone that social security can be attained. Our job is not to pull down the great majority but to pull up those who lag behind.

And at once we come to the relation of government to economic life. I have discussed many of its phases elsewhere. On this occasion time permits me to refer only to the relations of government to business. For in this field lies a large part of the choice that youth must make.

Three Alternatives

We have three alternatives:

First: Unregulated business.

Second: Government - regulated business, which I believe is the American system.

Third: Government - dictated business, whether by dictation to business or by government in business. This is the New Deal choice. These ideas are dipped from caldrons of European Fascism or Socialism.

While some gentlemen may not agree, we may dismiss any system of unregulated business. We know from experience that the vast tools of technology and mechanical power can be seized for purposes of oppression. They have been used to limit production and to strangle competition and opportunity.

The Road to Tyranny

We can no more have economic power without checks and balances than we can have political power without checks and balances. Either one leads to tyranny.

And there must be regulation of the traffic, even when it is honest. We have too many people and too many devices to allow them to riot all over the streets of commerce. But a traffic policeman must only enforce the rules. He will block the traffic if he stands on the corner demanding to know their business and telling them how to run it.

I am one who believes that the only system which will preserve liberty and hold open the doors of opportunity is government-regulated business. And this as far from government-dictated business as the two poles. Democracy can regulate the citizens through law and judicial bodies. No democracy can dictate and survive as a democracy. The only way to preserve individual initiative and enterprise is for the government to make the same rules for everybody and act as umpire.

The Road to Freedom

But if we are to preserve freedom we must face the fact that ours is a regulatory system.

And let us be definite once and for all as to what we mean by a system of regulation. It looms up more clearly against the past three years.

1. A great area of business will regulate its own prices and profits through competition. Competition is also the restless pillow of progress. But we must compel honest competition through prevention of monopolies and unfair practices. That is indirect regulation.

2. The semi, yet natural, monopolies, such as railway and utilities, must be directly regulated as to rates to prevent the misuse of their privilege.

To Preserve the Trust

3. Banking, finance, public markets and other functions of trust must be regulated to prevent abuse and misuse of trust. The failure of the states, particularly New York, to do their part during the boom years has necessitated an extension of federal action. The new-deal regulations of stock and security promotion in various aspects have the right objectives. They were hastily and poorly formed without proper consideration by Congress. But they point right.

4. Certain groups must be appropriately regulated to prevent waste of natural resources.

5. Labor must have the right to free collective bargaining. But it must have responsibilities as well as rights.

6. At one time we relied upon the theory of "shirt sleeves to shirt sleeves" in three generations to regulate over-accumulation of wealth. That is now guaranteed by our income and inheritance taxes. Some people feel these taxes take the shirt also.

As to Principles

But there are certain principles that must run through these methods:

1. The first principle of regulation is the least regulation that will preserve equality of opportunity and liberty itself. We cannot afford to stifle a thousand honest men in order to smother one evil person.

2. To preserve liberty the major burden of regulation must fall upon the states and local government. But where the states hopelessly fail or when the problem grows beyond their powers we should call upon the Federal Government. Or we should invoke the machinery of interstate compacts.

3. Regulation should be by specific law, that all who run may read. That alone holds open the doors of the courts to the citizen. This must be "a government of laws and not of men."

4. And the American system of liberty will not function solely through traffic policemen. The fundamental regulation of the nation is the Ten Commandments and the Sermon on the Mount.

Might Look at Home

Incidentally, the Government might regulate its own business by some of the standards it imposes on others.

There are certain humanities which run through all business. As we become more experienced, more humane, as conditions change, we recognize things as abuses which we once passed over. There are the abuses of slums, child labor, sweated hours and sweated wages.

They have been diminishing for decades before the New Deal. They have not been solved yet. They must be solved. We must not be afraid to use the powers of government to eliminate them.

There will be periodic unemployment in any system. It is even so in the self-declared economic heavens of Socialism and Fascism.

Needs Common Sense

With common sense we could provide insurance programs against it. We could go further and prevent many causes of depressions.

Out of medical and public health discoveries we have in 80 years increased the number of people over 60 years of age from 4 per cent to 8 per cent. That imposes another problem upon us.

This American system has sprung from the spirit of our people. It has been developing progressively over many generations. However grave its faults may be, they are but marginal to the great area of human well-being. The test of a system is its comparative results with others and whether it has the impulses within to cure its faults. This system based on ordered liberty alone answers these tests.

The doors of opportunity cannot be held open by inaction. That is an ideal that must be incessantly fought for.

Ah, the Tax Collector

The doors are partly closed by every gentleman who hatches some special privileges. They are closed to somebody by every betrayal of trust. But because brickbats can be used for murder we do not need to stop building houses. These doors are partly shut by every heedless bureaucrat. And there is the tax collector. He stands today right in the door.

Every new invention, every new idea, every new war shifts and changes our economic life. That greatest instrument of American joy, the automobile, has in 20 years shifted regulation in a hundred directions.

Many obstructions and abuses have been added by the New Deal. Many of them are older, but no worse. While the inspiration to reform comes from the human heart, it is achieved only by the intellect.

Flooded by Illusions

Enthusiastic hearts have flooded us with illusions. Ideals without illusions are good. Ideals with illusions are no good. You may remember that youth with a banner of strange device. Was it "Excelsior" or was it "Planned Economy"? He froze to death.

Young men and women have grave need to look into this new-deal alternative to our American system.

If anyone does not believe there is a bite in that innocent term, "planned economy," he might reread this paragraph from one of the leading new-deal spokesmen:

"It is . . . a logical impossibility to have a planned economy and to have business operating its industries, just as it is also impossible to have one within our present constitutional and statutory structure. Modifications in both, so serious as to mean destruction, and rebeginning are required."

Deliberately Planned

That is involved language, but if it means anything, it means that both private business and the Constitution must be modified so seriously as to mean destruction and re-beginning.

The President, far from repudiating these ideas, has continuously supported "planned economy."

On one occasion he said ". . . all of the proposals and all of the legislation since the fourth of March have not been just a collection of haphazard schemes but rather the orderly component parts of a connected and logical whole."

The Supreme Court has removed some 10 of these component parts. And rather than have the score raised to 13 before an election we have seen three more quietly removed. However, if the New Deal is re-elected, they will be found to have a lot of spare parts.

Choice Is Still Yours

Do not mistake, the choice is still yours. But the New Deal has no choice. The New Deal is committed to drive ahead for government dictation of our economic life. It is committed by a thousand statements, by a thousand actions. It is committed by the supporters upon whom it is dependent.

The President assures them "we will not retreat." They did mention a breathing spell. A spell of a very limited period.

I have spoken at length upon these subjects elsewhere, but I may remind you of a few examples of the choice that the New Deal offers to youth. Under that "connected and logical whole" a man could be fined and sent to jail for starting a new business of his own; for refusing to sell his own products as directed; for not reducing his production, for increasing his production if his energies found a market for selling at prices below his competitors; or for having 101 gold dollars.

Can You Do the Job?

Also you might note that when you ask the man with a profit-and-loss motive for a job, he asks just one thing, "Can you do the job?" When you ask the Government for a job, your ability is second to your politics, your delivery of votes and your affiliations generally. That is not equality of opportunity.

And what of this managed currency and this managed credit, which threaten liberty and opportunity with the poison of inflation? What of this governmentally raised cost of living? What of all this continued waste and folly wrought in the name of relief? What of the folly of these purchases of foreign silver? What of the debauchery of the civil service and the politics in relief?

What of the taxes that will ooze from this spending and debt all your lives?

More Taxes Inevitable

Do not mistake. The new taxes of today are but part of them. More of them are as inevitable as the first of the month. The only alternatives are repudiation or inflation. No matter what nonsense you are told about corporations and the rich paying the bill, there will be two thirds of it for the common men to pay after the corporations and the rich are sucked dry.

Taxation enslaves as well as dictatorship. Every increased dollar in taxes is a limitation upon your opportunities. It means you have to work that many days more for the Government instead of for your own advancement. Your fireside talks in the future will be with the tax collector.

More Men Idle Now

And where do we get to after all this attempt to supplant the American system? At the time of the election day in 1932 the American Federation of Labor reported 11,600,000 unemployed. Today, after three years of the New Deal, they report 11,600,000 unemployed.

To get these people back to their jobs was the outstanding job of our Government. It was the excuse given for all these doings. But the grim fact remains that it has failed in its primary purpose. And $15,000,000,000 will be added to the national debt before the New Deal is over.

We hear much as to who is a Tory, a reactionary, a conservative, a liberal or a radical. These terms when used honestly reflect an attitude of mind. The political use of them was imported from England.

Do Not Fit Well Here

They do not fit well in America. However, they have certain advantages. You can elect yourself to any one of these groups if you say it often enough. If you do not like anybody, you can consign him to the one which is most hated by your listener.

Taking a compound of definitions coming out of Washington, the impression would be that the Tories do the money changing. The reactionaries are members of well-warmed and well-stocked clubs. The conservatives are greedily trying to keep their jobs and their savings. The liberals have the exclusive right to define the opinions of others. The radicals do not know what to do, but do it in every direction.

As a matter of serious fact, these terms have been used mostly for camouflage and for political assassination.

Youth Naturally Liberal

The natural choice of youth is toward true liberalism. True liberalism seeks all legitimate freedom first, in the confident belief that without such freedom the pursuit of other blessings is in vain. Liberalism is a force true of the spirit, proceeding from the deep realization that economic freedom cannot be sacrificed if political freedom is to be preserved.

It is a false liberalism that interprets itself into dictation by government. Every step in that direction crushes the very roots of liberalism. It is the road not to liberty but to less liberty. The spirit of liberalism is to create free men.

Just What Is Liberalism?

It is not the regimentation of men. It is not the extension of bureaucracy. You cannot extend the mastery of government over the daily life of a people without somewhere making it master of people's souls and thoughts.

Today, however, the term liberal is claimed by every sect that would limit human freedom and stagnate the human soul—whether they be Fascists, Socialists, Communists, EPICs or New Dealers.

This misuse of English political terms is used to cover the confusion of thought that pumps from the New Deal. Yet our American problems cut squarely across such muddy classifications.

If an open mind, free to search for the truth and apply it in government, is liberal, then you should be liberal.

If belief in open opportunity and equal opportunity has become conservative, then you should be conservative.

Conservative

If belief that this can be held only in a society of orderly individual initiative and enterprise is conservative, then you should be conservative.

If opposition to those things which abuse and limit equal opportunity, such as privilege, monopolies, exploitations, or oppression, whether in business or in Government, is liberal, then you should be liberal.

If opposition to managed economy, whether of the Socialist, Fascist or new-deal pattern, is Tory, then you should be Tory.

If the humane action to eliminate such abominations as slum squalor, child labor and sweated labor, to give greater protection from unemployment and old age, is radical, then you should be radical.

Radical

If the use of all the powers of the Government to relieve our people from hunger and cold in calamity is radical, then you should be radical.

If belief in old-fashioned virtues of self-reliance, thrift, government economy, of a balanced budget, of a stable currency, of fidelity of government to its obligations is reactionary, then you should be reactionary.

If holding to the Bill of Rights with its safeguards of the balance of powers and local government is Tory, then you should be Tory.

If demand that change in the Constitution be by open submission to the people and not by subterfuge constitutes reaction, then again you should be reactionary.

If demand that we have a government of laws and not of bureaucrats is conservative, then you should be conservative.

If you agree with all this, then you have shed yourselves of many "isms" or you have melted them into plain Americanism.

If you add to that a belief in decency of Americans, a conception of spiritual prosperity and a faith in the greatness of America, you will have lifted these realities to the realms of idealism.

But it all sums up to this—whether the choice of youth will be to carry on that liberty for which Americans have died upon a thousand battlefields.

I hear much that new opportunity for youth is gone. It occurs to me that for 150 years God-fearing people under the blessings of freedom built up quite a plant and equipment on this continent. It teems with millions of farms and homes and cattle and pigs despite the AAA.

The Job Is Yours

There are railroads, highways, power plants and factories, stores and banks and money-changers. There are towns and magnificent cities. There are newspapers, colleges, libraries, orchestras, bands, radios and other noises.

It is very sad, but did it ever occur to you that all the people who live in these houses and all those who run this complicated machine are going to die? Just as sure as death the job is yours. And there are opportunities in every inch of it.

The New Deal would dim your dreams of new adventure by telling you that there is nothing to do any more but run the old plant.

The President on one occasion stated:

"Our industrial frontier has been reached. . . . Our task now . . . is the sober, less dramatic business of administering the resources and plants already in hand," etc.

Progress Is Not Dead

That no doubt excepts the new government plants. As a matter of fact, science and invention during even these troubled years since the war have given us further mighty powers of progress. These inventions will create a thousand new frontiers.

You have the blood and the urge of your American forbears. You are as good stuff as they. You are better-trained and equipped than they were. I have no doubt of your character and your resolution. I know American youth is champing at the bit to take advantage of an opening world.

From that, if we preserve the American system of liberty, we could have a century of glorious opportunity to every young man and woman. We could have a century of unparalleled progress to the nation.

Pithy Bits in Hoover Speech

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Colorado Springs, Colo., March 9

High lights from the Hoover speech to Young Republicans of Colorado:

Our job is not to pull down the great majority, but to pull up those who lag behind.

In economic life there is but one hope of increased security and comfort for the common man, of opportunity for all. That is to adopt every labor-saving device, every discovery, every idea to reduce waste and the cost of producing goods.

We must work our machines heartlessly but not our men. Thereby goods can be sold cheaper and more people can buy. That is the only sure road to a job for every man It is the only road to restored employment. That production of a plenty can spring alone from the initiative and enterprise of free men. That is no system of robbery. It is action for the common service. That is destroyed at once by the grotesque notion that government shall limit production.

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Incidentally, the Government might regulate its own business by some of the standards it imposes on others.

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Thanks to a people of a great heritage, to the press and the radio, free speech still lives in America.

I am one who believes that the only system which will preserve liberty and hold open the doors of opportunity is government-regulated business. And this is as far from government-dictated business as the two poles.

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Hoover's Speech Spurs Campaign
(Continued from Page 1)

empted by Senator Vandenberg, is declared difficult to gain for a candidate whose campaign has been so open and eager as Colonel Knox's.

Strikes New Note

That is the situation in which Mr. Hoover again sounds a keynote of sharp attack upon the New Deal and most of its works. But the former President struck a new note in his Colorado Springs speech when he outlined in detail the necessities and limits of government regulation of business.

"I am one who believes," insisted Mr. Hoover, "that the only system which will preserve liberty and hold open the doors of opportunity is Government - regulated business. And this is as far from Government-dictated business as the two poles. . . . If we are to preserve freedom we must face the fact that ours is a regulatory system."

Mr. Hoover then outlined several areas of regulation, which, indeed, find wide agreement even in New Deal circles here:

The Pillow of Progress

1. A great area of business regulating itself by competition, which is "the restless pillow of progress."

2. Semimonopolies, like railroads and utilities, which should be directly regulated as to prices.

3. Banking, finance, public markets, and other functions of trust "must be regulated to prevent abuse and misuse of trust."

The new-deal regulations in this latter field, said Mr. Hoover, "have the right objectives. They were hastily and poorly formed without proper consideration by Congress. But they point right."

The whole scope of Mr. Hoover's views is felt by most observers here to place him closer to Colonel Knox than to any other current Republican candidate.

There is now little talk of the former President being a candidate for renomination. At the same time, it is recognized that Colonel Knox is definitely third or fourth in the race of nominees—taking rank behind Governor Landon and Senator Borah.

He is, however, likely to have a respectable first-ballot showing based on pledges already given, but which will be ready to shift to Governor Landon or other candidates on later ballots.

Expect Veer to Landon

Thus, although Mr. Hoover and Colonel Knox are close associates, as the Arizona visit again indicated, it is felt that before long the former President's interest in Governor Landon's candidacy will be more firmly established.

Already the Kansas governor has received an embarrassing amount of support from the "Old Guard." Governor Landon's managers, both here and in Kansas City and Topeka, appear to be struggling hard to prevent these eastern endorsements from alienating western support from the Governor.

The main reason why Governor Landon is not entered in eastern primaries—including Ohio and Illinois—is that the almost inevitably strong showing he would make in both places might be interpreted as too great conservatism by his prairie-state followers.

Duck and Dodge Campaign

For the same reasons, any approach from Mr. Hoover is being avoided by the Kansas managers. As long as a year ago, they were struggling to keep Governor Landon free from entangling endorsements.

Enthusiastic support from William Randolph Hearst gives the Landon forces serious disturbance, indicative of a real desire to avoid support from any old-line political leaders who bring weaknesses as well as strength to the campaign.

Already the eastern applause for Governor Landon is the major disturbance in his campaign; it is to be expected that from Topeka before long will come renewed out-and-out expressions of Westernism, of unswerving devotion to the farm belt's interests.

While there is no repudiation of this eastern support—for a vote's a vote and a friend's a friend—nevertheless, Governor Landon realizes, as do the eastern leaders, that the Midwest holds the balance of power in the coming elections. It is the Kansas Governor's own bloc of states that any Republican candidate must carry to win in November. Hence, all the perturbation at what in normal times would be regarded as highly welcome endorsements.

Columbia to Close Brooklyn Junior Unit

By a Staff Correspondent

NEW YORK, March 9—Seth Low Junior College, Brooklyn unit of Columbia University, will close permanently on June 30, 1938, and meanwhile will receive no new students, it was announced by Edward J Grant, registrar of Columbia. The college was started 10 years ago to provide pre-professional training. Its equipment and functions will be transferred to Columbia University on Morningside Heights.

Other educational institutions of collegiate grade have been established in Brooklyn since Seth Low Junior College was started, and the Columbia trustees decided they would discontinue the institution rather than incur the expense of expanding to a four-year college, the announcement said.

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The Home Forum

From Our Winter Window

THE change of seasons in New England is sufficiently marked to furnish, for the nature lover, a goodly variety of experiences. To be sure, the transitions from one season to another, from winter to spring, from autumn to winter, are gradual, yet so great as to work a marked change both in the landscape and all nature. A range of temperature from the 90's of August to the -20's of midwinter at our little farm is enough to send us into the city for the long cold months, some time before the arrival of sub-zero conditions. While life in the country has its claims at all seasons of the year, yet, when the short days of the waning season leave but a glimpse of daylight before setting out in the morning, and scarcely more when returning at night, the daily commuter to town finds it much to his liking to repair to a city residence. Accordingly, we are fully satisfied when the leaves have fallen, the garden has given up its last bloom, and the fields have taken on their dull brown, to put up the shutters and seek a city home. But, if the choice be wisely made, the transmission may not deprive one of the joys of contact with the ever-present charm of nature.

THE BROAD WINDOWS of our city apartment overlook the Fenway park and the stream, which pursues its winding course through the Back Bay section of Boston, on its way from Jamaica Pond to empty its waters into the Charles River basin. The banks of this stream are studded with many stately trees, and in summer heavily bordered with lush reeds and rushes, the stems of which, dried and sear, rustle in the autumn winds until cut by the city gardeners to furnish warm coats for the luxuriant rose bushes growing in a garden, plainly visible from our window. All through October—in fact, until the end of November—the rose bloom was conspicuous. Now the garden is surrounded by a wall of evergreen, spruce and fir, which we suspect represents the surplus of trees brought from the North for the Christmas season. Throughout the autumn the scene was entrancing. Green lawns, quiet waters, trees with leaves passing through a variety of lovely shades of red, yellow and brown, radiant sunsets and a myriad of sparkling lights at night kept one at the window during all his spare moments.

THE MILD WEATHER brought many birds about. Gaudy bluejays flitted through the treetops. Warblers came and went. Bluebirds called for an overnight rest and to feed on the berries of the shrubs in the park. Pigeons were and still are a daily delight to us. In the morning they sun themselves on the ledges of the windows of the sleeping rooms, uttering gurgling notes of contentment. As the season advanced, the varieties of our feathered friends lessened in numbers, but their places were taken by ducks and those animated ornaments of every northern harbor, the great white gulls.

Now, mid-February, the season has taken on its most serious aspect. Heavy cold with deep snows has sealed the stream and blanketed the lawns of the park with a heavy mantle. While the stream was still open in sheltered places, the ducks came in numbers, black ducks and mallards for the most part. These are birds that breed on the little islands farther up the stream, and are so tame from the much feeding by friendly hands that they seem quite domesticated. But now and again they take to the air, apparently to exercise their powers of flight. I see them just at evening, hurrying to and fro between the Charles and the Pond, in that peculiar, rapid and direct flight which gives the impression of always being in haste.

ONE MORNING IN early January, as I sat at the breakfast table, I saw strangers in the flock, large fellows in black and white, and smaller specimens in handsome suits of gray with long pendent reddish-brown feathers reaching from the head well down the neck. Sheldrake was the answer; they had come from the bay for food and shelter. They moved about, furtive and wary, every now and then diving most gracefully and remaining under water for a minute or more. They were catching fish, for they are fish eaters. Their long narrow bills with serrated teeth are admirably fitted for this work. Black and mallard ducks with their broad, flat bills feed upon grass roots obtained as they bob about half-immersed, head down, in shallow water. Day after day came the sheldrakes at morning and evening, but returning to the outer basin of the Charles as the incessant motor traffic disturbed them. They never seemed quite at home but always were nervous and shy, for in their wild state they are little accustomed to the presence of people.

Now the broad lagoon just in front of our windows is sealed in the grasp of Jack Frost. Skaters are gracefully pirouetting where recently the ducks played happily about. They have found open water, however, a few hundred yards up the stream at a narrows where the current or warm springs keep the water from freezing. Here they gather, a hundred or more, for the food which is cast to them from the rustic bridge. After feeding to repletion, they assemble on the snow-clad ice, not infrequently accompanied by a bevy of great gulls. Against the blank whiteness of the snow, they make a pretty picture. But not the sheldrakes! They have no part in this friendly largess. They are down the bay in open water, still pursuing the finny tribe for their daily rations.

BUT THE GULLS remain. In early morning, they come singly, and in twos and threes, lighting upon the ice, until a flock of a score or more is assembled. With the mercury hovering around zero, they are as unconcerned as though enjoying the best of summer weather. We quite marvel at the hardiness of these feathered denizens which seem wholly impervious to cold and exposure. Perhaps the gull language has no words representing the dire effects of the experiences to which humans are so generally addicted.

While the warm sunshine upon the glittering snow under a blue dome presents an alluring picture, yet the snowstorms have a charm all their own. As I write, the air is filled with fleecy flakes driven before a moderate wind, producing a mistiness in the atmosphere that softens and partially hides the gray of the buildings just beyond the park. A snowstorm never fails to bring me a sense of security and contentment. To be warmly housed, while the winter storms are covering the earth with an ever-thickening blanket of white, can scarcely fail to bring a deep sense of gratitude and thanksgiving for home, warmth and shelter.

AS I WRITE, the storm increases before the rising wind. Yet the indications are for a light snow, the outer edge of a storm that has quite buried the country to the South. But, heavy or light, we know that the reign of Boreas is comparatively short, for "if winter comes, can spring be far behind"?

Besides, we are quite aware that the plants and shrubs at the little farm are safe under the white covering. For them deep snows spell security. From our winter window we view the passing phases of nature, thankful that, even amidst the busy marts of men, we find that which quickens the ear, delights the eye, and gladdens the heart.

ALBERT FIELD GILMORE

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

COPY OF AN OLD PICTURE OF COUNT GÁBOR BETHLEN

GÁBOR BETHLEN, Prince of Transylvania, was one of the most striking and original characters of his time (1580-1629), a great general, an honest statesman, and a famous representative of an ancient Hungarian family.

He found Transylvania in a state of wasted desolation, having suffered grievously as a bone of contention between neighboring countries, and also from a succession of weak rulers. He left it flourishing in its constitution, in religious liberty and in culture, in fact the pioneer of liberal institutions. He was a zealous Calvinist, a writer of hymns, and is said to have read the Bible through twenty-five times.

His period is known in history as "The Golden Era of Transylvania" and not without justification. Not only was he able to keep his country practically free from the inroads of foreign armies, but he also lent his energies to the development of commerce and industry; was a keen patron of art and scholarship; founded such schools as the College of Gyulafehérvár, which he hoped would become a leading university in Europe; encouraged settlers to occupy the unpopulated districts, and erected buildings. So strong and far-reaching was his influence, that the capital became a kind of Protestant Mecca to which eminent scholars and divines flocked.

Gábor Bethlen was an ancestor of Count Stephen Bethlen, Prime Minister of Hungary from 1921 to 1931.

Sussex Village on Wheels

WHOEVER thought that the installation of a regular 'bus service between our village and the market town would urbanize the countryside must be relieved to find that he was wrong. Because the countryside has successfully and irrevocably ruralized the 'bus!

Perhaps that is just Sussex! Anyway, it is now as much a part of the village as the pump and the post-office and the seat in the sun outside the inn. It has not even spoilt the view. If you look down from the top of the hill, you will see it scurrying like a green ant along the neat white ribbon of roadway that winds between the bases of the downs.

In the village we set our watches by the 'bus. It does not always run to time, but it is near enough for our purposes. If you have been scrambling through the woods for an hour or two and your watch has stopped, you can guess by the inward or outward progress of the green ant in the valley just how much time you have to spare before going home to tea. The 'bus has also this advantage over town 'buses—if you send word to the driver that you wish to catch the early train for London, he will wait for you in the village square until you come pounding down the hill with a suitcase, and he will race you into the market town in the nick of time. And what more could one want from any conveyance, whether it is a private car or an amenable green 'bus?

It has a friendliness and charm of its own. It seems to belong to the narrow green lanes along which it scuttles with such enthusiasm. Some of the lanes are as steeply banked and as overhung with trees as they are in Devon. Ferns drip greenly down the chalky slopes between the tree roots; branches sway low across the roof of the 'bus and flick gaily at its windows. The white road scoops through the bases of the hills and plunges over hillocks and little bridges, until all its occupants are swaying and jolting and laughing by turns.

It is impossible not to be friendly with everyone in the village 'bus, because the swinging and the swaying throw you, literally and figuratively, into each other's arms. And, besides, everyone knows everyone.

"Good morning, Mrs. Crosby, and how is your jam-making?"

"Our lettuces are coming on nicely."

"I do hear that Mrs. Grimsby will have a fine crop of raspberries." And so on.

Mrs. Crosby is knitting in spite of the jolting. Two children are crowing over the conductor's array of tickets. Mr. Grimsby is asleep, his head nodding down on his chest. Two countrywomen with large market-baskets are comparing the prices of potatoes. It is not a public vehicle at all. It is a little bit of the village picked up and carried on wheels into market.

Halfway between the village and the town, there is a little bridge over a tiny river. This is the boundary between Sussex and Hampshire and with a hop, skip and a jump, and many cries of "Ooh, my!" and "There goes my basket!" the bus goes up and over the hump in the road and you are in another county. Well, there is magic even in that.

But that is nothing to be compared with the loveliness of the route. When you leave the village, the sun is only creeping through the mist to greet the early morning 'bus. The great hills peer through their mantle of white and think it is time to get up. Halfway along the route, you notice that they have shaken themselves out of their mist and are coming down to the roadside to meet you. On one side, the undulating line of the downs ride high against the sky. On the other side of the road, the woods and fields lie placidly in the clear light. The air is sharp with the early-morning coldness which lingers in the hollows between the downs, but the spreading sunlight is dancing and sparkling over grass and trees.

By the time you reach the outskirts of the market town, the sun is coming out in full array. The red roofs are all clean-washed and bright in the freshness of the morning. A row of cottages smile in the neat gardens. A gray old house sleeps behind its high walls over which, because of your eminence in the 'bus, you can see quite easily. It has a smooth green lawn, like a strip of velvet silvered with the dew. The pond beside the church winks at you cheerfully as you and the 'bus skim round the corner and into the market square. The shops are just putting up their shutters and the stalls are spreading colored awnings before the heat of the day. One more stop in the 'bus and you are in the station yard and there is the train signaled for London. And what better start for the journey could there be?

P. W.

Tokens

Now come the winds of March. Now all the hills
Are wrung with cold rain, and the shaken skies
Are somber colored, and bright water lies
Along the rushy hollows. The first squills
Are sharp green spears, incredibly thrust
From sodden loam beside the garden wall.
All that we loved is come alive: the tall
Pear trees along the pasture in a gust
Of early wind, and crab-tree thickets stirred
Out of their winter dreams, their tight buds swelling
And silver tipped. The cardinal is telling
Of spring come back, his flashing flight a word
Written against the sky, a certain token
That the earth's long enchanted sleep is broken.

LEONA AMES HILL

Infinite Possibilities

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IGNORANCE is the foe of progress and achievement. Christian Science shows that material-mindedness is ignorance, that is, ignorance of God, of true cause, substance, and law. Christian Science is the Science of Mind, underlying all spiritual thinking; and in this spiritual understanding we find there are infinite possibilities in the purposes of goodness. It is always possible to do good for ourselves and for others, and in this way to bless all mankind.

On page 183 of "Miscellaneous Writings" Mary Baker Eddy writes, "Man is God's image and likeness; whatever is possible to God, is possible to man *as God's reflection*." Thus we see that the real man is God-endowed and God-controlled, expressing the vast resources and capacities of the divine Mind. Thus equipped with divine power, man is invincible. No error can stand before clear and serene Godlike thinking.

Christian Science is based upon the allness of God, good, and it therefore exposes the nothingness of evil and error. This Science teaches that Mind, divine Love, is the only substance and cause, the source of every real effect. Therefore all that actually exists must be some manifestation of Spirit, hence wholly spiritual and perfect. Equipped with an understanding of these facts, the student of Christian Science has many opportunities to put into practice the truth which he knows. His possibilities for Christly thinking and living are unlimited. Because we know that it is possible to destroy the evil beliefs and claims of error arising in human experience, we have a definite task before us. The possibilities of spiritual thinking are immeasurable. It is possible through the understanding of God to bring health, joy, peace, and harmony not only into our own lives, but into the lives of others as well.

The efforts of the Christian Scientist are scientific, and the results accomplished by him are certain and beneficial. By keeping our gaze fixed upon the real man as revealed in Christian Science, we break the limitations imposed upon humanity by the belief that man is physical and mortal. In the first chapter of Genesis we read (1:28), "And God blessed them, and God said unto them, Be fruitful, and multiply, and replenish the earth, and subdue it." Thus it is normal and scientific to be active, useful, productive. That which tends to impede our usefulness is not of God, and is without real cause and power.

There is a vast difference between attempting something with human will and attempting something with reliance upon God, under divine guidance and control. The one means ultimate failure and disappointment, while the other opens up the treasure-house of spiritual thought, where harmony, activity, and success are found, and spiritual power may be utilized in human affairs. To put off human will for the divine will means that a transformation comes to pass in individual human consciousness, and this transformation consists of a change from a material to a spiritual basis of thought. The spiritual view, which is the perception of real being, embraces perfection, and thus it will be seen that imperfection is the result of ignorance of God.

The Bible is explicit in showing that mankind's eyes have been closed to man's rightful dominion, harmony, and success through sin. Christian Science deals with sin clearly and decisively. It does not deny that to material sense evil and error seem to exist; but to the Mind which is God there is no cognizance of anything unlike good. So Christian Science reasonably demonstrates that the way to eliminate sin or material-mindedness is to put on, adopt, or think the thoughts which manifest Life, Truth, and Love. Sin is an erroneous mental state, a suggestion, belief, or theory that something exists besides infinite Soul. This admission is responsible for limitation and frustration, since it deceives us into believing that there are two opposite powers, good and evil, Spirit and matter, and that both of these may be simultaneously exerting their influence in our affairs. Thus the outcome of our endeavors is doubtful.

Christian Science, however, reverses this faulty mortal propaganda by unfolding the allness of divine Spirit and the unreality of evil and mortality. The fact is that all creation is controlled by God, divine Principle, whose government is wise and beneficent. We come under His government by imbibing the ideas of eternal Mind and forsaking the suggestions of materiality. In Christian Science, we find that our individual human affairs are controlled by our thoughts; that fear, sin, and all error produce discord, while spiritual consciousness is expressed in harmony and success.

If we believe ourselves to be material and severed from our divine source, the good things which we desire, and which are natural and normal, seem for the most part impossible of attainment. On the other hand, when we grasp, even faintly, our true selfhood as God's image and likeness, which has no taint of materiality and mortality but expresses the potency, intelligence, and ability of omnipotent Mind, the way begins to open before us and obstacles vanish as do dreams upon our awakening. Then it is found that these obstacles are mental—ignorance and fear—and that spiritual understanding makes all good achievement possible.

When we understand that, as Mrs. Eddy states (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures, p. 468), "All is infinite Mind and its infinite manifestation," we know that true selfhood is spiritual, and that God is the only source of power and being. This understanding equips us with the faculties that are necessary to achievement and success.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Hungarian]

Határtalan Lehetőségek

Az ez oldalon angol nyelven megjelenő Krisztusi Tudományi (Christian Science) cikk fordítása

A TUDATLANSÁG a haladás és siker ellensége. A Krisztusi Tudomány (Christian Science) azt mutatja, hogy az anyagi gondolkozás nem egyéb, mint az Isten, a valódi ok, a lényeg, és a törvény fogalma felöli tudatlanság. A Krisztusi Tudomány az Elme Tudománya, mely minden szellemi gondolkozásnak az alapja; és ezen szellemi Tudományban a jó céljait szolgáló határtalan lehetőségeket találunk. Mindég lehet magunknak is és másoknak is jót tenni, s ez által az egész emberiséget megáldhatjuk.

"Miscellaneous Writings" (Vegyes Írások) 183-ik oldalán Mrs. Eddy ezt írta: „Az ember az Isten képmása és hasonlatossága; ami lehetséges az Istennek, az lehetséges az embernek mint az Isten képmásának." Igy látjuk, hogy az igazi embernek Istentől van az adománya, öt Isten kormányozza, és az isteni Elme gazdagságát és képességeit fejezi ki. Igy, isteni erővel ellátva, az ember legyőzhetetlen. Semmi tévedés nem állhat meg a tiszta és nyugodt isteni gondolkozás előtt.

A Krisztusi Tudomány Istennek, a jónak, mindenségén alapúl, és ezért a gonosznak és a tévedésnek semmiségét leplezi le. Ez a Tudomány azt tanítja, hogy az Elme, az isteni Szeretet, az egyetlen lényeg és ok, és minden valódi hatásnak a forrása. Ezért tehát mindennek a mi tényleg létezik okvetlenül a Szellem valamely kifejezésének, tehát kizárólag szellemínek és tökéletesnek kell lenni. Ezen tényeknek tudatában a Krisztusi Tudomány követőjének sok alkalma nyílik arra, hogy az igazságot, amennyiben érti, gyakorolhassa. A krisztusi gondolkozásra és viselkedésre való alkalmai határtalanok. Egy feladat áll előttünk, mert tudjuk, hogy lehetséges a tévedésnek az emberi életben előforduló gonosz hiedelmeit és igényeit elpusztítani. A szellemi gondolkozás lehetőségei mérhetetlenek. Az Isten fogalmának megértésével egészséget, örömöt, békét, és harmóniát hozhatunk nem csak a magunk, hanem mások életébe is.

A Krisztusi Tudomány követőjének igyekezete tudományos alapon nyugszik, és az általa elért eredmények biztosak és jótékonyak. Az által, hogy tekintetünket a Krisztusi Tudományban előttünk feltárúlt valódi emberen nyugtatjuk, eltávolítjuk azon hiedelemnek az emberiséget terhelő korlátozó hatását, mely szerint az ember anyagi testtel bíró és halandó lény. A Genesis (Mózes I. könyve) első fejezetében (1:28) ezt olvassuk: „És megáldá Isten őket, és mondá nékik Isten: Szaporodjatok és sokasodjatok, és töltsétek be a földet és hajtsátok birodalmatok alá." Ebből látható, hogy természetes és tudományosan helyes az, hogy tevékenyek, hasznosak, és produktívak legyünk. Ami minket hasznosságunkban meg akar akadályozni, az nem Istentől való, az tehát nem tényleges ok és nincs tényleges hatalma.

Óriási különbség van a között, hogy ha valamit emberi akarattal, vagy Istenbe vetett bizalommal, isteni vezetés és ellenőrzés alatt próbálunk véghez vinni. Az első előbb-utóbbi bukást és csalódást jelent, míg az utóbbi felnyitja számunkra a szellemi gondolkozás kincses házát, ahol harmóniát, tevékenységet és sikert találunk, s ahol az emberi élet dolgaiban szellemi erőt használhatunk. Az emberi akaratnak az istenivel való felcserélése átváltozást jelent az egyén öntudatában, mely átváltozás a gondolkozás anyagi alapjának szellemi alappal való felcseréléséből áll. A szellemi szempont, melyből a valódi létezés látható, tökéletességet foglal magában, és ebből következik, hogy a tökéletlenség az Istenre vonatkozó tudatlanság eredménye.

A Biblia világosan mutatja, hogy a bűn megfosztotta az emberiséget az ember jogos uralmának, harmóniájának, és sikerének tudatától. A Krisztusi Tudomány a bűnnel érthetően és határozottan bán el. Nem tagadja, hogy az anyagi felfogás szerint látszólag gonosz is és tévedés is létezik; de az isteni Elme, azaz az Isten, nem tud semmiről, ami a jóval ellentétben áll. És így a Krisztusi Tudomány logikusan bebizonyítja, hogy ha a bűnt, vagy az anyagi gondolkozást ki akarjuk küszöbölni, akkor azon gondolatokat kell felöltenünk, magunkévá tennünk, vagy gondolkozásunkban használnunk, melyek Életet, Igazságot, és Szeretetet fejeznek ki. A bűn egy téves elmeállapot, egy szuggesztió, egy hiedelem, vagy teória, mely szerint a végtelen Lelken kívül bármi is létezhetik. Ezen tévedés elhivése korlátozást és meghiúsulást okoz, mert annak elhitetésével csal meg minket, hogy két, egymással ellenkező hatalom létezik, a jó és a gonosz, a Szellem és az anyag, és hogy mind a kettő egyszerre tud ügyeinkre hatni; és hogy ezért igyekezeteinknek eredménye mindenkor bizonytalan lesz.

A Krisztusi Tudomány azonban megsemmisíti ezt a hamis, halandó propagandát az által, hogy feltárja előttünk az isteni Szellem mindenségét és a gonosz és a halandóság valótlanságát. Tény az, hogy az egész teremtést Isten, az isteni Alapelv, kormányozza, kinek kormányzása bölcs és jótékony. Az Isten kormányzata alá az örökkévaló Elme ideáinak elsajátítása, valamint az anyagiasság szuggesztióinak elhagyása által kerülünk. A Krisztusi Tudományban azt találjuk, hogy egyénileg mindennapi dolgainkat gondolataink kormányozzák; hogy a félelem, bűn, és minden tévedés inharmóniát idéz elő, míg a szellemi öntudat harmóniában és sikerben fejeződik ki.

Ha magunkat anyagi lényeknek gondoljuk, kik isteni eredetüktől el vannak szakadva, akkor azok a jó dolgok, melyek után vágyódunk, s melyek természetesek és normálisak, többnyire elérhetetlennek fognak feltünni. Mikor azonban sejteni kezdjük, hogy igazi egyéniségünk Isten képmása és hasonlatossága, melynek az anyagiassággal és a halandósággal semmi közössége nincsen, hanem mely a mindenható Elme hatalmát, tudását és képességét fejezi ki, akkor az út meg kezd majd nyílni előttünk és el fognak tünni az akadályok, mint az álmok mikor felébredünk. Látni fogjuk akkor, hogy ezen akadályok—a tudatlanság és a félelem—elmebeliek, és hogy a szellemi megértés minden jó véghez vivését lehetővé teszi.

Mikor értjük, hogy, amint Mrs. Eddy kijelentette (Science and Health, Tudomány és Egészség, 468-ik oldal), „Minden a végtelen Elme és annak végtelen megnyilvánulása," akkor tudjuk, hogy az igazi egyéniség szellemi dolog, és hogy az Isten a hatalom és a létezés egyetlen forrása. Ez az értelem ellát minket minden tulajdonsággal, mely igyekezeteink beteljesítéséhez és a sikerhez szükséges.

A Krisztusi Tudománynak magyar fordításban megjelent irodalmáról The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A. küld felvilágosítást.

Snow Berries

SNOW is falling. It has fallen all day. This is not a storm, it is simply a falling of snow. No wind blows, no drifts are forming, but all outdoors is taking on new forms. The old snow in heaps, just two weeks old, was becoming shabby with dust, or so it now seems; and today the new clean whiteness settles down, hiding the old shapes left by plow and shovels. Across the lawn were footprints, perhaps mine, but these are footprints no longer, but faint dimples in whiteness, a row of dimples. The hedge, which we have watched each summer producing its waxlike balls, stands leafless and with interlaced twigs, many branches carrying the brown remainder of August snowballs. So, in summer, we called this the hedge of snow berries, a childish idea. Today each brown seed pod is a real snow berry, all puffed up with white pride, each twig holding out manfully its handful of fluffiness.

Last evening this snowfall was foretold. The moon was full, high but hazy, as if looking through fine frost crystals. A huge, faint ring of light surrounded the evening winter moon, and at four points, top, bottom, each side, was a fuzzy glowing white spot in the ring. Some would say we saw moon dogs, but I say we saw snow berries of the moon.

H. M. S.

Evening

HIGH in a bare tree
is perched a single crow;
the pale sun is low.

—BASHO (1643-94). Adapted by KENNETH PORTER.

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Court Takes Amoskeag Reorganization Under Advisement

Boston News Today

End to Garment Strike in Two Days Forecast
Edwards Promises WPA Drama Investigation
El Tie-Up Blocks Thousands on Way to Work
Roosevelt Grants $396,473 for Blackstone Valley Power Companies Deny Sliding Scale Claims

Amoskeag:

Reorganization Plan Impresses Judge Sweeney

"It looks very hopeful but the court cannot comment at this time," Judge George C. Sweeney stated in Federal District Court this afternoon after he had heard presentation of a plan for reorganization and reopening of the Amoskeag Manufacturing Company mills at Manchester, N. H., closed since last summer. The court suggested that decision would be reserved for four weeks.

The plan, agreed upon only this morning by representatives of the company, the bondholders' committee and the stockholders' committee, and presented to the court by Attorney John L. Hall, representing the stockholders, submitted the following items:

1. General creditors other than the bondholders will be paid in full in the sum of $67,319.

2. Present stockholders will retain 465,977 shares of common stock now held by them.

3. The capital structure of the mills will be enlarged by using 113,790 shares of first preferred stock (par value $100) and another issue of 56,895 shares of second preferred stock (par value $100) and by increasing the authorized but unissued common stock by 1,694,636 shares, which will bring the total available shares for distribution to $1,706,850.

Bondholders have two options on the 20-year six per cent gold bonds, with a total now outstanding of $11,379,000. In exchange for these $100 bonds they may receive one share of first preferred stock and fifteen shares of common, or $50 in cash and one half of one share of the second preferred stock.

Gov. H. Styles Bridges of New Hampshire sat in the courtroom alongside Frederic C. Dumaine, treasurer of the Amoskeag Manufacturing Company, and Thomas P. Cheney, Attorney General of New Hampshire. He was deeply interested in the proceedings and radiated optimism in remarks to the press following the court session.

In receiving the reorganization plan the court pointed out that it was his opinion that the question of reopening the mills depended upon whether sufficient working capital was raised, and then made the comment of the outlook being "hopeful."

Saturday, workers in the mills voted to accept southern wage scales should the mills reopen.

Story of Amoskeag—this page

WPA Drama:

Edwards Proposes To Straighten Things Out

Complete investigation of political wire pulling changes in WPA drama projects was promised today by Paul W. Edwards, acting state administrator. He asserted in no uncertain terms this morning that, although administrative end of WPA drama is conducted directly from Washington, it is within his province to keep local skirts clean—and Mr. Edwards said he was determined to do some immediate and thorough cleansing.

Even before Mr. Edwards was ready to launch his probe, a representative of Jacob Baker, federal WPA Assistant Administrator, was winging here from Washington by airplane to determine just who occupies what position in the drama department. This point was a little vague today. Laurence A. Hansen, an official in the office, was discharged by Hiram Motherwell, regional director, who appointed Bert Sabourin in Mr. Hansen's place. Now, it has turned out that Mr. Motherwell may not be regional director, after all.

This mildly confusing situation has ensued from initial charges made by Mr. Hansen (after he had been discharged) that the drama projects were costing too much and that "Valley Forge," a major production, contained obscenities.

Mr. Edwards did not mince words this morning:

"I am going to investigate conduct of these matters and shall take any action I think rightful. I have taken many steps forward since coming to this office and I am not going to have them spoiled by foolish antics or personal selfishness."

Another federal department was brought into the WPA drama spotlight today. Informed that Ralph Granara of Charleston was going to consult him on the discharge of two veteran troupers, United States Attorney Francis J. W. Ford said:

"Every day somebody charges favoritism. Although we have no jurisdiction over the present matter, there being nothing criminal about it, we would not get very disturbed if we did. To my mind, one actor is as bad as another."

By a Staff Photographer

Figures at Hearing on Amoskeag Reorganization Plan

H. Styles Bridges, Governor of New Hampshire — Judge George C. Sweeney, Of Federal District Court in Boston — Thomas P. Cheney, Attorney General of New Hampshire

Sliding Scale:

Attacks on Proposal Made as Hearing Is Resumed

Resumption of hearings today on the sliding scale system of rate-making for public utilities, as embodied in the report submitted by the Prof. John J. Murray commission appointed to study the problem, brought attacks which characterized the proposal as "legalized banditry" and at the same time presented revealing statistics on the operation of the system in other communities.

W. Rodmund Peabody, representing the western Massachusetts companies, attacked the sliding scale proposal described during last week's innings of the proponents, as "Yankee dickering," and "horse trading."

Mr. Peabody said the report went far beyond that and pointed out that the commission urged the inclusion of a threat of municipal ownership so that municipalties would enter into competition with plants which refused to adopt the sliding scale system.

"This would be a question of what we would give up in our property rights to save our political life," said Mr. Peabody. "It is not horse-trading. It is banditry and the Legislature will not approve banditry."

El Tieup:

Locked Brakes Cause Early Morning Traffic Jam

Locked brakes on a Dorchester-to-Cambridge rapid-transit train, near South Station around 7 a. m., caused a general tieup of the line for nearly an hour today, piled patrons by the hundreds on station platforms, and resulted in such a crush when traffic was restored that a number of women were reported overcome.

The mishap came just before the peak hour of traffic for office workers. Hundreds of workers were compelled to sit in trains stalled along the tracks; in the meantime buses and trolley cars brought more passengers to terminals.

On the resumption of service at 8 o'clock, scores were unable to board the trains in the jam, and guards found it almost impossible to close the doors on insistent customers who wanted to be on their way.

Strike:

200 Garment Workers Return to Their Jobs Today

With 200 garment workers back on their jobs this morning at the Matthews & Kadetsky plant—marking the first time that this shop has operated with a full union staff for 11 years—union officials expected that 1800 other workers would be working within two days.

An agreement is expected between the Massachusetts Dress Manufacturers Association (union employers) and the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union which has been conducting a strike of more than 3500 workers to achieve NRA wage and hour standards and a full recognition of the union in Boston.

Peaceful picketing continued in the garment area this morning. A disturbance was caused in Cambridge during the morning when F. Monosson, manager of the Cosmopolitan Garment Manufacturers Company, arrived with a bodyguard and caused a temporary commotion. Twenty-five reserve policemen arrived on the scene but there were no arrests, no injuries. Union officials charged Monosson with attempting to foment trouble.

The 200 workers who returned to employment at the Kodetsky plant today will work from 9 a. m. to 3 p. m. for the remainder of the strike so that they may also do their stint on the picket lines.

Flood Control:

Blackstone Valley Plan Gets Federal Approval

Senator P. Eugene Casey of Milford received a letter today from President Roosevelt stating that the Federal Government has approved the expenditure of $396,473 for flood control work in the Blackstone River Valley.

This allotment follows months of effort on the part of Senator Casey for flood control and soil erosion prevention in the Blackstone, Connecticut and Merrimac River valleys in a plan estimated to require $18,500,000 for completion.

This is the first 100 per cent grant to Massachusetts, according to Senator Casey.

Eyes of Nation Are Turning To New Hampshire

First 1936 Ballot Test of Presidential Possibilities on Tuesday

Candidates Lining Up

Delegates Favorable to Knox and Roosevelt Expected to Be Elected

CONCORD, N. H., March 9 (AP)—New Hampshire will elect convention delegates tomorrow under a national spotlight of political interest in the first 1936 ballot test of presidential possibilities.

Although the initial picture of a trend toward certain candidates will not be as vivid as four years ago, the elected slates will be lined up generally, in all likelihood, as partial to Col. Frank Knox and President Roosevelt.

The balloting, however, will show among other things how strong is a candidate who declines to pledge himself to President Roosevelt; what vote-drawing power is vested in others who would carry the torch for Governor Alf Landon, and how many advocates of the Townsend plan will spurn other allegiances to support candidates who espouse it.

Republicans will have to choose from 16 candidates in selecting seven delegates-at-large while two additional delegates will be elected from each of the two congressional districts, making 11 convention votes.

Eight delegates-at-large will be elected by Democrats, each with a half vote, and two delegates from each district, each with a full vote.

The relative strength of leaders in both parties hinges on the result, and in the Republican ranks, particularly, the political course of four men may depend.

Gov. H. Styles Bridges, United States Representative Charles W. Tobey, former United States Senator George H. Moses and former Gov. Huntley N. Spaulding, all unpledged Republican candidates, seek to be delegates-at-large. The vote they receive, observers believe, will have a bearing on September's primary battle for the nomination for United States Senator. None of them so far has indicated he would seek the office, but their names are mentioned frequently as possibilities.

Of interest also in the Republican side is the vote State Senator Eliot A. Carter will receive. He has announced he favored the candidacy of Governor Landon.

Among the Democratic candidates are: Dr. Joseph A. Coutremarsh, a candidate for President himself and pledged to himself; and John S. Hurley and Arthur J. Rutledge, Roosevelt delegates four years ago, who have declined to pledge themselves this year.

Berlin Farm-Labor Government Faces Coalition Ticket

BERLIN, N. H., March 9 (AP)—New England's only Farmer-Labor city government must face a coalition of Democrats and Republicans in tomorrow's municipal election.

In opposition to youthful Arthur Bergeron, second Farmer-Labor mayor of this city, Democrats and Republicans have united behind former Mayor J. Alex Vallancourt (R). They have also agreed on a slate of three Democrats and one Republican to oppose Farmer-Labor candidates seeking the four vacancies in the city council.

In the spring of 1934 the Farmer-Laborites broke into politics by electing Daniel Feindel as mayor and three of its party for city council. Mr. Feindel broke with the party, but in 1935 the Laborites elected Mr. Bergeron Mayor in a three-cornered contest. They also elected three more members of the council, giving it six of the 12 members.

Mayor Bergeron removed all political department heads, and then installed a new system in the relief department which, he said, saved the city $700 a week. During the campaign he has asserted that, contrary to doubts expressed by opponents, he has obtained a good share of federal PWA and WPA work projects for Berlin. Berlin, a city of 20,000, 60 miles south of the Canadian border, has a large population of French-Canadians.

J. L. Hurley Formally Joins Scramble for Curley's Job

Up and Down Beacon Hill

Lieut. Gov. Joseph L. Hurley has completed his second broad jump into the Democratic contest for the gubernatorial nomination. The first leap, negotiated three months ago, when Governor Curley announced his intention to run for United States Senator, was in the nature of a trial. This second was the formal and official jump.

Those observers inclined to take Governor Curley at his word that he is in the Senate fight to stay, were today even more confident as a result of Liutenant Governor Hurley's fomal declaration of his candidacy for Governor. They declare this step is a further proof the Governor means what he said. They contend Mr. Hurley would not have taken the steps had he any inside knowledge that the Governor would switch to a re-election fight later.

No Mention of Curley

Despite the fact that Mr. Hurley's main strength is derived from the potential support of Governor Curley, he said nothing about Mr. Curley's aid in his announcement last night. Rather he based his entire claim to the nomination on the tradition set by the Republican Party that the Lieutenant Governor is entitled to promotion.

Some politicians, not believing the story that Paul A. Dever, Attorney General, will enter the gubernatorial race only for the purpose of assuring the nomination for the Lieutenant Governor and blocking the efforts of Charles P. Hurley, State Treasurer, declare the "Joe" Hurley announcement was hastened by the Dever-for-Governor talk.

Curley's Choice?

Governor Curley, as practically everyone knows, is eager to obtain the nomination of the Lieutenant Governor as his successor. "Joseph L." has supported the Governor on all his moves in the Governor's Council, except in one or two matters where his favoring vote was unnecessary.

Furthermore, the Governor, when a United States Senator as he confidently expects to be, obviously wants a "co-operating" person occupying the "third floor front" at the State House. With Charles P. Hurley as Governor undoubtedly Mr. Curley would be told to mind his Washington business and let the state government remain in the hands of the chief executive, that is unless the situation changes drastically between now and next year.

Control From Washington

Most politicians agree that Joseph L. Hurley would be more pliable in the matter of Curley domination. And perhaps, say some, Mr. Curley might be able to dictate home policies just as Huey Long did in the matter of Louisiana affairs while he served in the United States Senate.

As to the Lieutenant Governor's qualifications, which he contends warrant his promotion to chief executive, his announcement reads:

"I believe that I am qualified to fill that position, and that in exercising the duties of the office I will be able to give to the State that invaluable legislative and executive experience that has been obtained through years of public service.

Reviews Public Service

"Part of that service was in the Legislature, which provided an intimate knowledge of the machinery and the problems of state government. Much of it consisted of a deep study of municipal government and finance, coupled with the business and commercial problems of the industrial cities of Massachusetts, while serving first as City Solicitor and later as Mayor of Fall River. Of great value has been the experience obtained during these present years of my term of office as Lieutenant Governor. To this position I have given almost entirely of my time since Jan. 3, 1935."

Edgar M. Mills

Rhode Island Vote Taken on Changes In Constitution

PROVIDENCE, R. I., March 9 (AP)—The Rhode Island electorate goes to the polls in a special election Tuesday to vote on whether a convention shall be held to revise the State Constitution. Citizens also will vote whether to make Columbus Day and New Year's Day full holidays, with mandatory closing of business places and industrial plants.

The Democratic-controlled Legislature passed a bill authorizing the referendum on the constitutional convention.

Towns and Cities

The only limitation placed on such a convention, if held, is that it shall not decrease the representation held in the Senate by the towns. There is no restriction against increasing the senatorial representation of the cities, giving them stronger representation than the towns.

When voting whether there shall be a constitutional convention, the citizens also are called on to vote for candidates for delegates to the convention, even though the proposal to hold the convention may be defeated.

Political Aspect

Although the bill providing for the convention does not specify what changes may be made in the Constitution, Democratic leaders have said they would increase the cities' representation in the Senate, on a per capita basis; would provide an amendment abolishing dual-office holding; and authorize the Governor to veto individual items of the budget, without vetoing the budget as a whole, and remove state court judges from legislative jurisdiction.

Republican leaders contend that such a convention would be used chiefly to perpetuate the power of the Democratic Party in the State.

Eyes on Town Meetings

CONCORD, N. H., March 9 (AP)—A revolutionary change in the form of local government, a plan of financial church support that goes back to Colonial days and an original tax proposal will come up for consideration tomorrow in three New Hampshire towns as practically the entire State goes to "town meetin'."

In Warner the voters will consider discarding popular elections for the town manager system, as yet untried in this State.

Religious leaders are watching with interest the proposal to be considered in Thornton, "to see if the town will vote to raise $100 to pay on the minister's salary." They say this plan has not been used in the State since Colonial times.

The State Tax Commission described as "unusual" the plan which Wolfeboro will consider tomorrow, to "place a tax of $25 on each hydrant, the money to be used on the water system indebtedness."

Other significant articles in the town warrants include town co-operative advertising, town planning boards and zoning boards and the question of purchasing old or new electric plants for public operation of utilities.

Federation Defers Forming Labor Party

PROVIDENCE, R. I., March 9 (AP)—A convention of the Rhode Island branch of the American Federation of Labor held here voted to postpone action on formation of a labor party until the annual state convention in April.

The convention had been called to form a labor party, but labor leaders decided legislation now pending in the general assembly would have a better chance of passing if third party plans were postponed.

Vermont Highways Benefit Under WPA

WASHINGTON, March 9 (AP)—Harry L. Hopkins, Works Progress Administrator, said today 74 per cent of the money for WPA projects in Vermont will be spent for highways, roads and streets, public buildings, parks and playgrounds and other conservation, water supply and sewer systems.

Mr. Hopkins said a total of $2,188,308 is to be spent as of Dec. 31, 1935, and listed the following classes of projects as accounting for the bulk of the money:

Highways, farm-to-market roads and streets, $1,156,983, or 52.8 per cent; public buildings, educational and governmental, $193,791 or 8.9 cent; parks and playgrounds, $59,332 or 2.7 per cent; flood control and other conservation, $13,226 or 9.6 per cent.

Balance to be spent to provide work for women, white collar and other professional and technical workers.

Whitin Company Strike of 1000 Workers Settled

NORTHBRIDGE, Mass., March 9 (AP)—The strike of 1000 employees of the Paul Whitin Manufacturing Company ended officially at 1:45 o'clock this afternoon and the first group of strikers returned to work at 2 o'clock, with only one of the five demands they made when they walked out eight weeks ago, granted. That covered no discrimination for union activities.

Between 25 and 50 employees went back to work to prepare the plant for operation tomorrow morning. The entire crew will not return tomorrow, but will be employed gradually over a period of the next six or eight weeks as contracts, broken by the strike, are renewed, and new materials are received.

When they walked out on Jan. 14, the strikers demanded a general 10 per cent wage increase, elimination of a cleaning operation for spinners, reduction in the loom load for fixers, adjustment of cleaners' wages and no discrimination for strike activities and collective bargaining.

The 10-point program agreed upon with the state board Saturday included no discrimination, submission to an arbitration board of the question of cleaning in the spinning department, spinners to resume the full operation while the study is being made; a $13 weekly wage for 40 hours for cleaners; a $13 minimum wage for any operation in the plant; assistance for loom fixers when the work becomes "too burdensome to handle alone"; a one-year, no-strike agreement ending April 1, 1937, a 30-day registered mail notice required in the event either party desires to cancel the agreement on that date, and if no such notice is sent, the agreement shall continue in full force for another year; no strikes or lockouts during the life of the contract; and the company to deal with such representatives of the employees as the latter designate for collective bargaining.

Dover Fire Department Runs to Fires 'Illegally'

Although there have only been a half-dozen small fires in Dover since Jan. 1 of this year, the town has extinguished each one illegally. And unless something is down about it, pretty soon the fire department will have to find some way for long-range extinguishment.

It seems that both of Dover's fire trucks lack number plates. How it happened Fire Chief Charles Durocher said town selectmen might explain; but selectmen retorted the chief should be able to explain. Anyway, no one secured plates when the new year rolled around.

When the matter was called to the attention of Roy V. Early, motor-vehicle inspector of Needham, he told the town of its misdemeanor, warned them to get plates immediately or be barred from the roads. Dover officials promised to obtain plates today.

Cotton Goods Industry At Major Crisis

Future of Amoskeag Mills Has Important Bearing on Entire N. E. Area

Reorganizing Plans

Issue of Wage Reduction to Southern Level Voted by Very Small Margin

Future of cotton manufacturing as a New England industry was seen today as being in many respects before the Federal District Court in Boston as plans were weighed to reopen the once great Amoskeag Mills of Manchester, N. H.

Unrest in the New England cotton industry can be traced back to the downward swing of the economic cycle in 1929-30. For the next five years cotton mills in every state experienced some labor trouble, foreign competition more keen than ever before, overproduction, rising local taxation costs and the processing taxes. Many mills closed their doors, went into bankruptcy or moved to the South.

The Amoskeag Mill—said to be the world's largest under one roof—fought to the last to maintain its place. To do this the following steps were taken:

Paid Out of Capital

1. For five years the mill paid its bonded interest out of capital. Cash reserves, therefore, in 1935 were reduced to endanger the company's credit.

2. Labor wages were raised when the NRA was in command and were not substantially reduced thereafter, despite the fact that southern mills were permitted to operate at a 20 per cent lower wage scale.

3. Production was reduced until surplus goods stowed away in warehouses were sold.

4. Processing taxes were paid. Over this issue came bitter disagreement between cotton manufacturers and farmers, and manufacturers and the Government.) The $1,274,000 paid out in those taxes by the Amoskeag was not passed on to consumers, say mill officials.

5. Rising tax assessments of Manchester were paid by cash annually.

Wide Open Drains

With these wide open drains drawing off its operating funds, the Amoskeag Mills had no alternative, as business did not improve, but to file a petition for reorganization under Section 77B of the Federal Bankruptcy Law. This was done last Christmas Eve.

When the mills were shut down last September 26, mill, labor and city spokesmen immediately rushed to join hands in a common defense against the unpleasant prospect of Manchester's cotton spindles remaining permanently idle.

This "team work" has not worked out. First came a break in relations between bondholders and stockholders. The former asked the District Court to have reorganization proceedings moved from Boston (which is the seat of the holding company of the mill) to Concord, N. H. Said the bondholders in effect: "Court dockets in New Hampshire are less crowded; the reorganization can be accomplished more quickly there; court and attorney costs are far cheaper."

Stockholders Objected

Stockholders, most of whom are said to reside in Massachusetts, strenuously objected to this proposal and Judge Sweeney ruled that the reorganization should be continued in Boston.

Next the mill sought to reduce its wage scale, considered necessary in order to meet the southern competition. Simultaneously, the mill sought a reduction in taxes paid to the city of Manchester. The latter was speedily granted to the extent of a $5,000,000 property valuation abatement, but labor costs proved harder to cut.

Mill officials and union representatives finally went in secret to the workers, outlined a "make or break" wage program.

Vote on Issue Taken

Last Saturday 6000 of the 11,000 Amoskeag workers went to the polls to vote on the proposed reduction, including a virtual promise not to strike. By 500 votes, labor voted to accept the southern wage scale. Such a scant margin was not considered a sufficient bond to reopen the mills, according to officials waiting outside the courtroom door today.

So it is today that New England's cotton industry faces perhaps its greatest crisis. If the Amoskeag owners—the hundreds of stock and bond shareholders—vote to withdraw their investment, the popular move to admit the superiority of southern competition will be given impetus and other troubled mills will find an easy excuse to follow Amoskeag. That is why a great many eyes were focused on Amoskeag today. The great mills have become a symbol for the entire regional industry.

Vermont Professor Helps Mexican National Theater

BENNINGTON, Vt., March 9 (AP)—Arch Lauterer, stage designer and member of the Bennington College faculty, has made known he was unofficial adviser of the National Theater of Mexico during the college's recent winter field period.

Asked by Director De La Vega for recommendations for the lighting of the great theater, Mr. Lauterer said he found the lighting system incomplete and outmoded and recommended new equipment.

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Cloudy tonight and Tuesday, with occasional light rain; slightly warmer tonight, lowest temperature in the middle 30's; moderate to fresh southerly winds.

Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut: Rain tonight and Tuesday; slightly warmer tonight.

Maine and New Hampshire: Cloudy, probably rain tonight and Tuesday; warmer tonight.

Vermont: Cloudy, probably rain in the south portion tonight and Tuesday, and in the north portion Tuesday; slightly colder in extreme north portion tonight.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Fresh to strong southerly winds, and overcast weather with rain tonight and Tuesday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	34	26	Minneapolis	32	26
Bermuda	68	64	New Orleans	62	62
Chicago	36	36	New York	42	34
Denver	46	44	Norfolk	50	42
Helena	34	34	Philadelphia	42	36
Jacksonville	62	58	St. Louis	44	44
Kansas City	32	32	San Francisco	56	54
Los Angeles	54	52	Washington	42	42
Miami	72	68			

A—8 a. m., E. S. T., March 9.
B—Minimum, March 8.

High Tides at Boston

Monday, 12 noon; height, 9.4 feet.
Tuesday, 12:18 a. m.; height, 9.5 feet.

Light all vehicles at 6:13 p. m.

What—When—Where

In and Around Boston Tonight

Theaters

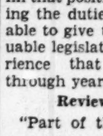
"PERSONAL APPEARANCE" (Plymouth). Comedy by Laurence Riley, presented by Brock Pemberton, featuring Barbara Brown, George Blackwood and Walter N. Greaza. 8:30.

"WINTERSET" (Shubert). Fifth play in the series presented by The Theater Guild and the American Theater Society. Starring Burgess Meredith and Margo. Written by Maxwell Anderson and produced by Guthrie McClintic. 8:30.

Movies

FINE ARTS—"Balom," a ski picture taken in St. Moritz. Featuring Guzzi Lantschner, Walter Rimi and Hella Hartwich. 2:05, 4:05, 6, 7:50, 9:50. Preceding the first showing of the film at 12:30 will be Beethoven's Symphony #5, played by the London Philharmonic Orchestra, directed by Dr. Serge Koussevitzky.

MAJESTIC — "Modern Times," starring Charlie Chaplin. 10:25 a. m., 12:14, 2:03, 3:52, 5:41, 7:30, 9:19.



TREMONT — Norma Shearer and Leslie Howard in "Smilin' Thru." 9:30 a. m., 12:30, 3:35, 6:40, 9:45. "Circus Clown," with Joe E. Brown and Pat Ellis. 11:17 a. m., 2:20, 5:25, 8:30.

COOLIDGE CORNER — Warner Baxter in "King of Burlesque." 2:36, 6:35, 9:40. Also "His Night Out." 2, 5, 8.

MODERN—Ben Lyon and Joan Marsh in "Dancing Feet." 9, 11:34 a. m., 2:08, 4:42, 7:16, 9:50. Also, "I Conquer the Sea," with Steffi Duna and Stanley Morner. 10:20 a. m., 12:54, 3:28, 6:02, 8:36.

FENWAY AND PARAMOUNT—Paul Muni in "The Story of Louis Pasteur." Fenway: 1, 3:58, 6:56, 9:54. Paramount: 10:17 a. m., 1:07, 3:56, 6:49, 9:40. Also "The Voice of Bugle Ann," with Lionel Barrymore, Maureen O'Sullivan and Eric Linden. Fenway: 2:42, 5:40, 8:38. Paramount: 9, 11:51 a. m., 2:42, 5:33, 8:24.

METROPOLITAN—The Dionne Quintuplets in "The Country Doctor," with Jean Hersholt and others. 9:30 a. m., 12, 2:35, 5:10, 7:50, 10:30. Stage: Regis Toomey, with a special musical revue.

UNIVERSITY—"Riffraff," with Jean Harlow. 3:05, 6:15, 9:35. John Boles and Gladys Swarthout in "Rose of the Rancho." 1:35, 4:45, 8:05.

MEMORIAL—"Follow the Fleet," with Fred Astaire and Ginger Rogers. Complete musical score by Irving Berlin. 10:30 a. m., 12:35, 2:50, 5:05, 7:20, 9:35.

BOSTON—"Muss 'Em Up," with Preston Foster, Margaret Callahan and Ralph Morgan. 10:54 a. m., 1:43, 4:51, 7:40, 10:29. Stage: Broadway's Hollywood Cabaret Revue featuring Lew Parker and his playmates.

EXETER — "Broadway Hostess." 2, 4:55, 7:55. "Ceiling Zero," with James Cagney and Pat O'Brien. 3:10, 6:05, 9:05.

SOUTH STATION THEATER — "Audioscopiks," "Skits and Sketches," "Winter Olympics," "Paramount Pictorial," Latest newsreels.

STATE AND ORPHEUM—Freddie Bartholomew and Dolores Costello Barrymore in "Little Lord Fauntleroy." Orpheum: 9:30 a. m. Both theaters: 12, 2:30, 5, 7:30, 10.

UPTOWN—"The Milky Way," with Harold Lloyd. 2:05, 4:50, 7:35, 10:20. Also "The Grand Exit," 1, 3:40, 6:25, 9:10.

Music

JORDAN HALL—Concert by the Boston String Quartet. Harold Bauer, soloist, 8:15.

Other Events

FORD HALL FORUM—Monthly meeting of the Youth Forum. Address on "Poverty or Plenty—Challenge to Youth," by Gov. Philip F. La Follette of Wisconsin. 7:30.

PAINE HALL — Free public lecture on "William Byrd, a Father of English Music," by Dr. Edmund Horace Fellowes, under auspices of the Harvard University Division of Music. Illustrated with lute accompaniment and records. 8:30.

NORFOLK HOUSE—First meeting of the Roxbury Patriots' Day Association. 14 John Eliot Square, Roxbury. 8:15.

BOSTON PUBLIC LIBRARY — Brookline Bird Club illustrated lecture on "On Skyline Trails in the Canadian Rockies," by Dan McGowan. Copley Square. 8.

CURRENT EVENTS AND INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS—Fifth in a series of lectures by Lewis Rex Miller, member of the Editorial Board and editor of the Weekly Magazine Section of The Christian Science Monitor. Hotel Somerset. 7:30.

DICKENS FELLOWSHIP—Meeting. Songs by Miss Helen Geary. Talks by Mrs. Livingston Hunt Jr., Miss Margaret Anthony and Edward F. Payne. Arlington Street Church. 8.

MASS. LEAGUE FOR PEACE ACTION—Address on "What Is Happening in Europe and What It Means to America," by Alden G. Alley of Washington, D. C. Mt. Vernon Church. 8.

BACK BAY WPA LECTURE—"How the Constitution Affects Our Living," by Morris Berson, with instrumental trio. Y. M. C. A., 316 Huntington Avenue. 8.

DORCHESTER WPA LECTURE — "War Clouds Over Europe," with instrumental trio. Dorchester House, 9 Gordon Place. 8.

BRIGHTON WPA DRAMATICS—Yiddish Civic Art Theater in "King Lear," with orchestra, Charles Rosen, conductor. Temple Bnai Moshe, 96 Chestnut Hill Avenue. 8.

PARKER HOUSE—Second annual Zeiss-Ikon Photographic Exhibition. Hawthorne Room. 10 a. m. to 9 p. m. Continues through Wednesday.

TREMONT TEMPLE — Mass meeting under auspices of the American Commonwealth Political Federation. Address on "The Third Party," by Hon. Thomas R. Amlie, U. S. Congressman from Wisconsin. Other speakers: Charles B. Campfield, Ernest A. Johnson, Philip Kramer, J. Arthur Moriarty, George E. Roewer Jr., and Robert J. Watt. 8.

Tomorrow

Music

COPLEY-PLAZA HOTEL—Concert by the Music Lovers' Club. 10:45.

BOSTON WPA CONCERT—Boston Civic Orchestra, Harry Ellis Dickson, conductor, Teachers' College, 400 The Fenway. 1.

Other Events

MUSEUM OF FINE ARTS—"English Silver" guidance tour by Mrs. Buhler. 11.

WOMEN'S REPUBLICAN CLUB—Talk on the John C. Campbell Folk School of North Carolina by Mrs. John C. Campbell. 46 Beacon Street. 2:30.

ADVERTISING CLUB — Luncheon meeting. Address on "Selling Advertising," by L. S. Wright, sales promotion manager of Bird & Son. Hotel Statler, 12:15.

WOMEN'S EDUCATIONAL AND INDUSTRIAL UNION—Address on "Fighting Taxes," by Reginald W. Bird, president of the Mass. Federation of Taxpayers' Associations. 264 Boylston Street. 1.

EAST BOSTON WPA LECTURE—"Current Events," by Prof. Boyd Tucker. Marginal Street Social Center, Marginal Street. 10:30.

Radio Programs On Page 11

'Homeless' Steamer Awaits Cape Cod's Verdict

The Dorothy Bradford, after 32 years of willing service between Boston and Provincetown, finds her old pier rented to another boat — Town meeting called to decide what can be done about it all.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PROVINCETOWN, Mass., March

All eyes on Cape Cod will focus n this historic town of the Pilgrims night, as town fathers meet to ettle a problem that residents re- ard as of vital importance, namely, he future of the Dorothy Bradford, Cape Cod Steamship Company steamer. For more than a quarter of a century this all-white excur- sion boat has been an almost daily summertime visitor to Province- town. Whether she will continue to be allowed to dock at the town pier, loaded with provisions and visitors, is the decision that must be made.

The question arose over Province- town's docking facilities. It seems there are only two piers—the town wharf and a fish pier—suitable for boats of the Dorothy Bradford's size. The ship has always used the town pier, leasing it from the town.

Pier Leased to Rival

At a recent town meeting on the question of the piers, however, a five-year lease was granted to Cap- tain George Ellis, owner of the ex- cursion steamer Romance, formerly called the Tennessee. Captain Ellis now plans to establish daily passenger service between Boston and Provincetown.

His boat is now in winter quar- ters in Hull. It was brought to Boston early last summer, recondi- tioned, and tied up in East Boston all summer, making only one trip out of the harbor—and that not to Provincetown.

It is the general feeling here that if Captain Ellis does inaugurate his service and exercises his docking privilege it will mean the end of the Dorothy Bradford and of a serv- ice that dates back 40 years when the Cape Cod Steamship Company ran the old steamer Cape Cod. It served patrons of the line until purchase of the Dorothy Bradford 32 years ago.

Friends Rally to Her Aid

In spite of the fact that resi- dents of this town have never seen the Romance, some said they do not even care to. They have grown accustomed to seeing the Dorothy Bradford arrive at their pier al- most every day a little before 2, and depart sharply at 4. When it lies at the wharf in Provincetown harbor, it seems like a faithful friend, they say, and some were re- ported today as strenuously object- ing to losing this friend through leasing the pier to someone else.

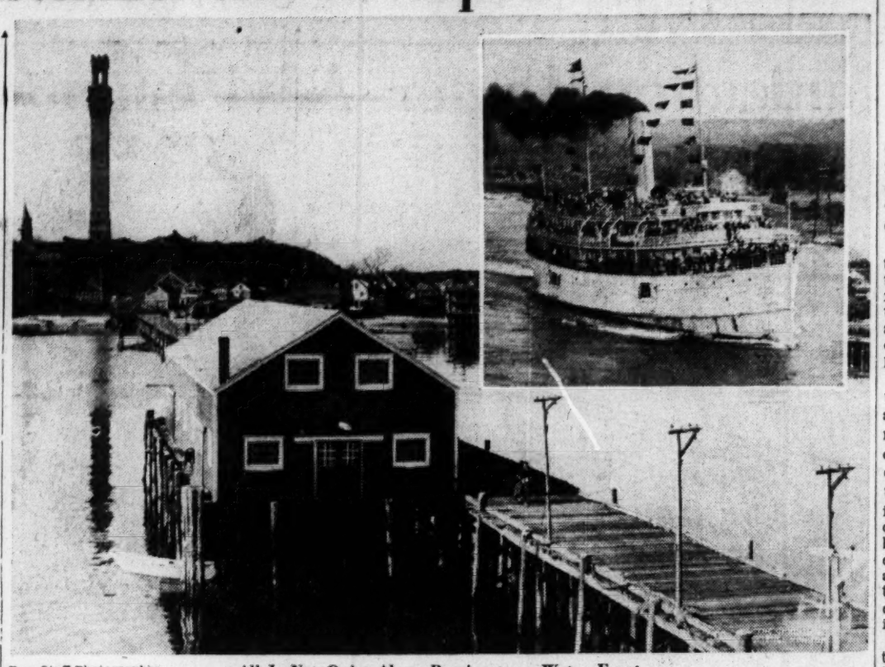
This faction called tonight's meet- ing to reconsider the whole ques- tion. As they contemplated the meeting they gathered in little groups recalling many interesting items that have occurred during the last quarter-century.

Many residents were acquainted with the Dorothy Bradford's skipper, Gordon R. Keating, and knew his story. They remembered how just 12 short years ago he was but a deck- hand on the same vessel, how he spent long winters studying, until his perseverance led him quickly up the ladder to his master's papers and the captaincy.

Seldom Missed a Trip

They also remembered how the Dorothy Bradford seldom missed a trip, remaining in harbor only when pea-soup fog made it a folly to point her nose to sea. They recalled the pranks played by the fog—such as the time last summer when she had to stay overnight, keeping people from work and children from school, or the time she had to drop anchor in the bay and remain out there for hours.

The Dorothy Bradford, according to her owners, was built in Phila- delphia in 1889. Her gross tonnage is 1746 tons. She is 222.9 feet long, has a 38-foot beam and a 22-foot depth of hold.



By a Staff Photographer

All Is Not Quiet Along Provincetown Water Front

A General View of the Cape Cod Fisheries Pier at Provincetown, With the Dorothy Bradford, Whose Future Is a Big Problem Along Cape Cod, Shown in the Inset

Referendum Sought on Repeal Of Pre-Primary Convention

State House Hearings

A test vote by the public to de- termine their sentiment on repeal of the pre-primary convention sys- tem is provided in a resolve reported favorably today by the House Com- mittee on Ways and Means. If the Legislature adopts the resolve the vote will be taken at the regular November election.

The committee reported the ref- erendum resolve shortly after a public hearing held today on a bill to repeal the pre-primary conven- tion system immediately. The repeal bill had been substituted last week by the House for an adverse com- mittee report and referred to the Ways and Means Committee for fur- ther hearing.

Change in Plans

Representative Timothy J. Mur- phy of Boston, original petitioner for repeal, offered the referendum resolve, although still in favor of repeal. This he did after it was re- vealed by other speakers that re- peal this year would mean no con- siderable saving and that it would create intricate legal tangles. Under the resolve the Secretary of State would inform the Legislature of the result of the referendum and the 1937 session would act on repeal legislation.

Under the referendum, the voters will express their opinions on the question, "Shall the preprimary con- vention law be repealed?"

During the hearing today, William H. Grundy, deputy secretary of state, said there would be no financial sav- ing if the law were repealed this year. He pointed out all laws pertain- ing to presidential, state, ward and town committees and delegates to the state conventions where the party platform would be adopted would have to be re-enacted, and the April 28 primary election would be necessary.

Referendum Plan

He also pointed out the people placed the preprimary convention law on the books by a referendum vote, not the Legislature.

Representative Christian A. Her- ter, member of the Ways and Means Committee, further revealed no emergency preamble is attached to the proposed repeal bill. Therefore, if it were passed, with the usual 90-day waiting period before it be- came effective, the Democratic con- vention would be legal, not the Re- publican.

Representative Thomas Dorgan, author of another repeal bill, ex- pressed surprise that the Boston Chamber of Commerce and the Massachusetts Federation of Tax- payers Association were not present to favor repeal.

Fan Letters

If Elliott Earl, vice-chairman of the special recess commission, ap- pointed to study the sliding scale, is afforded an opportunity, he plans to read several "fan" letters to the legislative committee on power and light, now hearing the commission's report.

Among those letters, according to Mr. Earl, is one from Charles E. Hughes, Chief Justice of the United States Supreme Court, congratulat- ing the commission on its splendid work. Another came from James C. Bonbright, trustee of the New York Power Commission, and considered one of the most informed public utility experts in the country.

Ordinarily, no rebuttals are per- mitted at committee hearings. The proponents speak their pieces. The opponents state their cases and the hearing is over. But, Mr. Earl said, Wycliffe Marshall, Watertown attor- ney who has been fighting the utili- ties for several years but who is with the companies in opposing slid- ing scale, is prepared to offer sub- stitute legislation in place of the commission's sliding scale propo- sals.

If Mr. Marshall offers the bill, Mr. Earl will be allowed to speak in opposition to it. Then Mr. Earl plans to present his "fan mail."

The Esplanade

The Charles River Esplanade is only a "walk for Beacon Street and Commonwealth Avenue dogs," Wil- liam Shand, secretary of the Massa- chusetts Committee to Further Out- door Recreation, charged today be- fore the legislative committee on state administration.

Mr. Shand was before the com- mittee to favor establishment of a division of recreation within the Metropolitan District Commission, and in his supporting arguments attacked severely the commission's present handling of recreational facilities.

Among attacks was the charge that West End children are ordered off the Esplanade grass by Com- mission "bluecoats," while dogs of the aristocracy have "right-of- way" on the Esplanade.

Mr. Shand added that Mrs. James J. Storrow gave money to improve the Charles River Basin to provide for greater use by the public and that the Legislature made it man- datory that there be boating there. Yet, he said, there is no boating.

Permission for a carnival on the Esplanade was refused, he said, by the commission on the grounds that the affair would disturb Beacon Street residents. Furthermore, he declared, the commission makes no provision for public recreation in its areas unless groups of citizens make strenuous demands.

In addition, he charged the Blue Hills ski run is so constructed that only professionals can use it. To top off his arguments he declared the commission was far behind other state groups in the matter of recrea- tional facilities.

The commission was under fire from several other persons, particu- larly Joseph Lee Jr., representing the West End Joint Planning Com- mittee of Boston, who deplored the fact that an expert skater was not allowed to hold a skating carnival on the Charles River Basin.

War Memorial

The annual drive for a war me- morial building to commemorate the deeds of Massachusetts veterans was part of today's committee work. The committee was that on state admin- istration and the proposed building would cost $3,500,000.

Harold P. Redden, adjutant of the Massachusetts department of the American Legion, was the chief proponent. The availability of labor and the present low cost of materials make this the most opportune time to construct the building, he said. Furthermore, more space would be available in the State House for regular state departments, he argued, because the veterans' or- ganizations which now occupy offices in the Capitol would move to the new building. He proposed a bond issue to cover the cost.

Picket Injunction Granted

MILWAUKEE, Wis., March 9 (AP) —Circuit Judge Charles L. Aarons granted a permanent injunction March 6 against the Milwaukee Newspaper Guild and striking edi- torial employees of the Wisconsin News to restrain them from picket- ing advertisers. Judge Aarons ruled that certain signs were unlawful and could not be carried in front of stores advertising in the News. He declared, however, that pickets may parade on any street and carry signs calling attention to the strike.

Hoover Got 5000 Prosperity Plans

By the Associated Press

Portland, Maine, March 9

THEODORE G. JOSLIN of Washington said today that during his two years as secre- tary to President Hoover some 5000 plans to restore prosperity to the country were proposed to him personally.

Mr. Joslin, Townsend plan critic, was here to debate with Dr. Clinton Wunder, advocate of the old-age pension scheme, tonight.

None of the plans which came to his attention, Mr. Joslin said, had the backing apparently ac- corded the Townsend proposal for erasing want. One "pros- perity" plan advanced, he said, was the scrapping of every auto- mobile in the country on a given day to spread employment.

Harvard Skit Waits Approval of Hull

WASHINGTON, March 9 (AP)— Secretary Hull today received a tele- gram from the Pi Eta Club of Har- vard University asking whether the Government would object to presen- tation of a play including charac- terization of Benito Mussolini and Haile Selassie.

Other officials said he did not have time to study the request im- mediately, and they would not pre- dict his probable reply.

Previously, the State Department had advised against production of a play in New York under WPA aus- pices in which Premier Benito Mus- solini of Italy and Emperor Hailie Selassie of Ethiopia would have been caricatured.

It was understood in State De- partment circles that as a result of its objections the play was aban- doned.

The action was disclosed today after receipt of a telegram from offi- cials of the Pi Eta Club at Harvard asking Secretary Hull's advice on the production of a play by that organization in which the same two government leaders would have been presented in satirical form.

Deputies Acquitted In Fatal Shooting

ELIZABETH, N. J., March 9 (AP)— A jury which deliberated for three hours acquitted four Union County sheriff deputies of manslaughter charges in the fatal shooting of Mrs. Sophie Crempa during a raid on her Scotch Plains farm home. The ac- quitted were Deputies Charles E. Remley and three brothers, Edward, Richard and Vincent Carolan.

Mrs. Crempa was slain last Sept. 26 when deputies went to her home to arrest her husband, John, for contempt of court in continued defi- ance of an order restraining him from interfering with power lines crossing his land.

Kansan Admits Guilt In Jail Ruse Killings

SIOUX FALLS, S. D., March 9 (AP) —Clyde Carrier has assumed re- sponsibility for the prison break that resulted in the killing of three per- sons and the wounding of three others. The 18-year-old Kansan who was critically injured in an attempt to free his convict brother, told offi- cials, he planned it. The killed were Eugene Reiley, warden of the South Dakota state penitentiary who was carried off as a hostage; Phil Ray, convict bank robber, and Berlan Meisel, of Webster, S. D. Deputy Sheriff George Collins was in a seri- ous condition from gun wounds, and Miss Freda Rausch was shot in the face. Harold Carrier, serving 30 years for robbery, was back in prison while Gov. Tom Berry sought to learn how the brother managed to carry two pistols into the peni- tentiary.

Teachers' Pay Rise Urged

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PITTSFIELD, Mass., March 9— Restoration of half of the 10 per cent salary cut sustained by Pitts- field teachers is recommended in the report of Supt. Edward J. Russell. The restoration, which will be acted on by the City Council, is favored by the school committee. Net cost of Pittsfield schools in 1935 was $576,470, Mr. Russell notes.

Schedule of Fast Mail Steamers

For First Class Mail and Newspapers Only

To Great Britain—France—Germany and Italy

Ships Leave New York Unless Otherwise Marked

Steamship	Sailings	Due	Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
*Washington	March 11	Cobh, March 17	Mar. 10, 8:00 pm	Mar. 11, 8:00 am
*Ile de France	March 14	Plymouth, March 20	Mar. 13, 8:00 pm	Mar. 14, 8:00 am

To Australia and New Zealand

Steamship	Sailings	Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
Anten	San Francisco, March 19	Mar. 14, 4:00 pm	Mar. 14, 7:30 pm
Anten	San Pedro, March 21	Mar. 16, 4:00 pm	Mar. 16, 7:30 pm
Aorangi	Seattle, March 25	Mar. 20, 4:00 pm	Mar. 20, 7:30 pm
Mariposa	San Francisco, March 26	Mar. 26, 4:00 pm	Mar. 26, 7:30 pm
Mariposa	San Pedro, April 1	Mar. 28, 4:00 pm	Mar. 28, 7:30 pm
Makura	San Francisco, April 8	April 3, 4:00 pm	April 3, 7:30 pm

To China and Japan

Steamship	Sailings	Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
President Hoover	San Francisco, March 21	Mar. 16, 4:00 pm	Mar. 16, 7:30 pm
President Grant	Seattle, March 28	Mar. 23, 4:00 pm	Mar. 23, 7:30 pm

*Leaves at noon.

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N. H. CCC Camps Get Credit For Opening Forests

CONCORD, N. H., March 9—Full credit for forging a link in the eco- nomic and recreational development of New Hampshire is accorded the CCC boys by state and federal offi- cials.

In outlining the achievements of the youth of these camps, reclama- tion of thousands of acres that had fallen into disuse and the rehabili- tation of New Hampshire forests, are given as outstanding examples of the work that has been accom- plished in a little over two years.

In describing the work done in the White Mountains of this State and the Green Mountains of Ver- mont, it was pointed out that some of the finest timber stands had been exploited for many years, but that through lack of forces to undertake improvements, such as thinning and cutting and transplanting, little had been done until the CCC had re- duced fire hazards to a minimum and transformed some of the stands to something like their original charm—more than 55,000 acres be- ing covered in improvement work.

Attention was called to the more than 613 miles of truck, foot and horseback trails blazed by Forest Service companies, and that as these trails were opened up and new rec- reational spots uncovered, tourists began to accept New Hampshire for recreation and vacationing.

"Last year," it was said and the statement is verified by the State Planning and Development Commis- sion, "they reached a number never before recorded in the history of the State, perhaps due to the fact that they found 50 acres of public camping grounds, well cleared and easy of access, with buildings and all facilities for outdoor enjoyment, contributed by the boys of the CCC."

"These same boys," it was reported, "laid 12,187 feet of pipe lines, con- structed water holes for wild life and fire presuppression, planted acres of new trees and controlled the gypsy moth and other tree pests and rodents, over 73,746 acres." Land- scaping, building bridges and per- manent highways, dams and levees for flood prevention were other out- standing achievements noted.

Highways through some of the notches in the White Mountains were cited as examples of work that would stand favorable comparison with trunk line highways con- structed under State Highway De- partment supervision.

New Haven Seeks New Rolling Stock

NEW HAVEN, Conn., March 9 (AP) —Permission to purchase 10 steam passenger locomotives and 50 mod- ern lightweight passenger coaches because of an increase in passengers was sought today by trustees of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad.

In a petition to the United States District Court, the trustees said the road, now in the process of reorgani- zation, carried 1,891,425 more passen- gers in 1935 than in 1933, an increase of 6.5 per cent.

The trustees, the petition said, "anticipate that passenger traffic will continue to increase and may be sub- stantially accelerated if passenger fares are materially reduced." The trustees estimated the locomotives would cost $1,100,000 and the new cars approximately $2,000,000. A hearing on the petition will be held March 17.

Art Exhibitions

Boston Museum of Fine Arts—Admission free. Open weekdays 9 to 4 except Mon- days; Sundays, 1 to 5. Reproduction of drawings by Raphael, Michelangelo, Dürer and Rembrandt. Seventeenth and eighteenth century portraits lent by Booth Tarkington. Paintings and draw- ings by Van Gogh. Free guidance daily at 11 o'clock.

Boston Public Library—Fifth Annual Ex- hibition of the Suburban Stamp and Curio Club (Exhibition Room). Through March 29.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum, Fen- way Court—Open Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, 10 to 4. Admission 25 cents; music at 2:45; Sundays, 1 to 4, admission free, music at 2.

Children's Museum of Boston, Jamaica Plain, Mass.—Open daily and on holi- days, from 9 to 5; Sundays, 1:30 to 5. Exhibitions include miniature habitat group of dinosaurs, modeled by three WPA artists; animal tracks, Eskimo ma- terial, Mexican glasswork and birds.

Foster Brothers—General exhibit of color prints.

Robert C. Vose Galleries—annual Exhibi- tion by the Boston Society of Water Color Painters. Drawings by Joseph T. Higgins. Through March 14.

Boston Art Club—Sculpture by Cyrus Dal- lin. Flower and garden paintings and garden sculpture by Arthur F. Musgrave. Through March 14.

Germanic Museum, Harvard University, Cambridge — Exhibition of Orrefors Glass, to March 25.

Fogg Art Museum, Cambridge—English Water Colors, Nineteenth Century. French Drawings and Paintings, Nine- teenth Century. Japanese Prints. March 6-31. Open weekdays, 9-5, closed Sundays and holidays.

Junior League—American Engravings by John Cheney. Through March 28. Exhibi- tion by Mariette Lydis. Members' Annual Prize Show. (Continued in the Junior League Ballroom. Through March 14.)

Boston City Club—Water colors by Robert Fuller Jackson. Through March 23.

Copley Society—Paintings by J. Eliot Enne- king. Through March 20.

Twentieth Century Club — Paintings by Gertrude Koch, Bertha Remick and B. Hunter Watt. Gilded Hangings by Mary McDonald. Drafts by Gladys and John Hay. Through March 26.

Symphony Hall—Sculpture, Paintings and Drawings by Gerome Brush at concerts. Through March 21.

Children's Art Center — Water colors by Lawrence Tenney Stevens and Woodcarv- ings by Alice Decker. Through March 20.

Doll & Richards—Portraits by John Young- Hunter Through March 14.

Holman's Print Shop—Exhibition of auto- graphs.

Old Corner Lending Library — Exhibition of water colors by Walter H. Kilham.

Women's City Club—Paintings by Martha Crocker

Grace Horne Gallery—Portraits by Keith Martin. Paintings of Maine and Nova Scotia by Rosamond S. Newberry. Through March 31.

Bookshop for Boys and Girls—Paintings by Josephine Clute of Children's Toys and of Flowers. Through March.

Goodspeed's Book Shop—Drypoints by Sam- uel Chamberlain. Through March.

Fine Arts Guild, Cambridge—New Draw- ings and Sculpture, by Marta Adams. Through March 21.

Women's Republican Club — Drawings by Beatrice Field

Number Ten Gallery — Van Gogh prints and drawings. Through March 17.

Harley Perkins Gallery—Water colors by Carl Gordon Cutler. Through March 14.

Guild of Boston Artists — Exhibitions by members of guild. March 14.

(Art Exhibitions Are Listed in the Monitor on Monday.)

"A Hurry of Hoofs in a Village Street"

By a Staff Photographer

Dallin's Statue of Paul Revere

Back in 1884 a young sculptor, only 22 and with fame beckoning, came to Boston from Utah and entered his composition in a contest to honor the exploit of Paul Revere on his midnight ride to warn the colo- nists that the British were coming. His entry won the award and then the sculptor saw year follow year and his masterpiece accumulate dust in storage because funds were not forthcoming for the casting and placing of the memorial.

Last week the sculptor, the distinguished Cyrus Dallin, known for his "Appeal to the Great Spirit," which stands in front of the Boston Museum of Fine Arts, and other notable works, appeared before a legislative committee to ask that state funds be appropriated to carry out the original plan and set up the heroic composition in some public place, preferably as balance to the Hooker statue in front of the State House. It is estimated that the cost would run from $25,000 to $50,000.

Forthcoming Christian Science Lectures

By Members of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship

Denmark

Copenhagen: Borups High School, 7:30 p. m., March 27. In English. Danish trans- lation read at 9 p. m.

England

Devonshire

Exeter: Gaumont Palace, 3 p. m., March 15.

Essex

Leigh-on-Sea: Corona Cinema, Leigh Road, 3 p. m., March 15.

Kent

Sevenoaks: The Club Hall, 3:15 p. m., March 18.

London

London (auspices First Church and Eighth Church): Clapham Baths, Manor Street, Clapham, S. W., 8 p. m., March 19.

Warwickshire

Rugby: Co-operative Hall, 7:30 p. m., March 19.

Netherlands

Amsterdam: Gebouw De Vrije Gemeente, 9 p. m., March 24. In English. Dutch translation read at 7:30 p. m.,

Southern Rhodesia

Salisbury: Duthie Hall, 8:15 p. m., April 20.

Union of South Africa

Natal

Durban (Third Church): City Hall, 8 p. m., April 27.

Pietermaritzburg: City Hall, 8 p. m., April 28.

Pinetown: Pinetown Public Hall, 8 p. m., April 30.

Transvaal

Johannesburg (First Church): City Hall, 8:15 p. m., April 24.

Johannesburg (Third Church): Plaza The- ater, 3:30 p. m., April 26. Radiocast.

Johannesburg (Fourth Church): Wander- ers Club, 8 p. m., April 25.

United States

California

Carmel: Sunset Grammar School Audito- rium, 3 p. m., March 15.

Los Angeles (Second Church): Church Edifice, 948 West Adams Boulevard, 8 p. m., March 19.

Los Angeles (Third Church): Church Edi- fice, 734 South Hope Street, 8 p. m., March 16.

Los Angeles (Fifth Church): Church Edi- fice, 7107 Hollywood Boulevard, 8 p. m., March 20.

Los Angeles (Fifteenth Church): Church Edifice, 1800 South Gramercy Place, 8 p. m., March 17.

Oakland (Second Church): Church Edi- fice, 476 Thirty-fourth Street, 8 p. m., March 19

San Francisco (Fifth Church): Church Edifice, 450 O'Farrell Street, 8 p. m., March 20.

San Mateo: Church Edifice, El Camino Real and Monte Diablo Avenue, 8 p. m., March 17.

Sonora: Odd Fellows Hall, 8 p. m., March 20.

Yuba City: Yuba City Grammar School Auditorium, Plumas and Bridge Streets, 8 p. m., March 19.

Colorado

Denver (Fourth Church): Church Edifice, North Speer Boulevard and Grove Street, 8 p. m., March 20.

Connecticut

Hartford (Second Church): Horace Bush- nell Memorial Hall, 8:15 p. m., March 16.

Florida

Daytona Beach: Church Edifice, 8 p. m., March 16. Radiocast Station WMFJ, 1420 kilocycles.

Fort Lauderdale: Central High School Au- ditorium, 8 p. m., March 19.

Hollywood: Central School Auditorium, Monroe and Federal Highway, 8 p. m., March 17.

Homestead (auspices Society, Florida City): Neva King Cooper Elementary School, 3:15 p. m., March 15.

Melbourne: School Auditorium, 3:15 p. m., March 15.

Ocala: Church Edifice, 8:15 p. m., March 17.

Winter Haven: Women's Civic League, 8 p. m., March 19.

Illinois

Chicago (Third Church): Church Edifice, Leavitt Street at Washington Boulevard, 8 p. m., March 17.

Chicago (Fourth Church): Southtown The- ater, 610 West Sixty-third Street, 12.10 p. m., March 17.

Chicago (Ninth Church): Church Audito- rium, 6154 Woodlawn Avenue, 8 p. m., March 20.

Chicago (Thirteenth Church): Church Auditorium, 10317 Longwood Drive, 8 p. m., March 16.

Chicago (Sixteenth Church): Church Edi- fice, 7201 North Ashland Boulevard, 8 p. m., March 17.

Kewanee: Congregational Church, 3 p. m., March 18.

Indiana

Shelbyville: Church Edifice, 8 p. m., March 20

Kansas

Junction City: Church Edifice, Fifth and Jefferson Streets, 3 p. m., March 18.

Kansas City (Second Church): Roger Sherman Masonic Temple, Twenty- second and Quindaro Boulevard, 3:30 p. m., March 18.

Leavenworth: Church Edifice, Sixth and Spruce Streets, 8 p. m., March 17.

Wichita (First Church): Wichita High School, East, 2301 East Douglas Avenue, 8 p. m., March 16.

Kentucky

Covington: Covington Library Auditorium, Robbins and Scott Streets, 8:15 p. m., March 21.

Fulton: First Christian Church, 8 p. m., March 16.

Louisville (Second Church): Louisville Memorial Auditorium, Fourth and Ken- tucky Streets, 8:15 p. m., March 19.

Massachusetts

Hingham: Sanborn Auditorium, Central Street, 3:30 p. m., March 15.

Somerville: Church Edifice, 148 Sycamore Street, 8 p. m., March 19.

Wellesley (Organization at Wellesley Col- lege): Alumnae Hall, Wellesley College Campus, 8 p. m., March 15.

Michigan

Ann Arbor: Masonic Temple, 3 p. m., March 15.

Missouri

St. Louis (Fourth Church): Church Audi- torium, 5562 Page Boulevard, 8 p. m., March 20.

Nebraska

Lincoln: Church Edifice, 8 p. m., March 19.

Nevada

Reno: Washoe County Library Building, 8 p. m., March 20.

New Jersey

Burlington: Wilburn Watts High School, High Street, 3:15 p. m., March 15.

Somerville: Somerville High School, West Cliff Street, 3:30 p. m., March 15.

Summit: High School Auditorium, Morris Avenue and Maple Street, 8:15 p. m., March 17.

New York

Brooklyn (First Church): Church Audito- rium, New York Avenue and Dean Street, 8 p. m., March 17.

Buffalo (Society): State Teachers College, 8:15 p. m., March 20.

Niagara Falls: The Niagara Hotel, 8 p. m., March 16.

Ohio

Cincinnati (First Church): Taft Audito- rium, Fifth and Sycamore Streets, 12 m., March 17.

Cleveland (First Church): Church Edifice, 2200 Overlook Road, 8 p. m., March 19.

Cleveland (Third Church): Church Audi- torium, West Twenty-fifth Street and Mapledale Avenue, 8 p. m., March 17.

Cleveland (auspices Churches of Greater Cleveland): Music Hall, Public Audito- rium, East Sixth Street and St. Clair Avenue, 12:10 p. m., March 18.

Dayton (First Church): Memorial Hall, 8:15 p. m., March 20.

Marion: Central Junior High School, West Center Street, 8:15 p. m., March 19.

Piqua: Central High School Auditorium, 316 College Street, 3:15 p. m., March 15.

Oregon

Ashland: Lithia Theater, Main Street, 8 p. m., March 20.

Forest Grove (auspices Churches, Forest Grove and Hillsboro): Forest Grove High School Auditorium, Third Avenue and Fifth Street, 8 p. m., March 16.

Pennsylvania

Philadelphia (Second Church): Church Edifice, 5443 Greene Street, German- town, 8 p. m., March 19.

State College (Organization at Pennsylva- nia State College): Schwab Auditorium, 8:15 p. m., March 20.

Tennessee

Murfreesboro: Princess Theater, 3 p. m., March 15

Utah

Salt Lake City (Second Church): Church Edifice, 566 East South Temple Street, 8 p. m., March 19.

Washington

Chehalis: Junior High School Auditorium, 1271 Market Street, 3 p. m., March 15.

West Virginia

Huntington: Church Edifice, 8:15 p. m., March 19

Wisconsin

Milwaukee (Second Church): Church Edifice, 2722 West Highland Boulevard, 2:45 p. m., March 15. Radiocast Station WEMP, 1310 kilocycles.

Truck Drivers Out on Strike In Providence Area

PROVIDENCE, R. I., March 9 (AP) —Striking truck drivers partially crippled the movement of merchan- dise and freight in Providence, Paw- tucket and Central Falls today, and, according to union claims, effec- tively tied up Woonsocket.

The strike began at midnight when many of the large truck own- ers declined to meet the union wage demands. Negotiations were carried on throughout the night at the Nar- ragansett Hotel, but this morning leaders of both groups said the out- look for a speedy settlement was dim.

Bernard Gallipo, president of Providence local, International Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Stablemen and Helpers, said a general strike of all truck drivers is imminent. "We may have to call out every- thing," he said.

So far, there has been no attempt to interfere with delivery of coal and oil in Providence, but in Woonsocket, companies doing a home delivery business principally have had to refuse orders this morning as they could not promise deliveries.

Mr. Gallipo said about 35 of the concerns with which the union has negotiated have met the demands and signed agreements. These con- cerns employ between 250 and 300 men, he said, and stickers announc- ing the companies have signed agreements have been put on their trucks so they may operate.

The union president said he esti- mated that between 1200 and 1300 men are on strike in the State.

Percy F. Arnold, president of the Cole Teaming Company, and one of the leaders in the attempt to negoti- ate a settlement of the strike, said he thought perhaps 400 or 500 men are on strike. "The outlook for a settlement at present is not good," he said. "There are three men on the union executive committee who won't play unless they have all the marbles and all the agates, too."

A committee of the Rhode Island Truck Owners' Association went into conference at noon at the Narragan- sett Hotel to formulate plans and to attempt settlement. Mr. Arnold said the union executive committee declined to agree to a 48-hour truce so that further conferences could be held.

U. S. Held in Middle Of Transition Period

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., March 9— Connecticut Valley Branch of the Foreign Policy Association observed its tenth anniversary with a discus- sion of the future of America's for- eign trade. Prof. William A. Orton of Smith College said the United States is in the middle of a transi- tion period, from being a new coun- try to being a mature country. Major agricultural products, he said, are costing more and more to produce, and consequently are losing ground in world competition. Walter F. Pea- body, secretary of the American Tariff League and professor of eco- nomics at Rutgers University, said the United States faces the prospects of ceding markets to other nations, particularly Japan, who are winning trade because of more efficient manufacture.

The NRA and the AAA, Professor Orton said, placed American export trade at a disadvantage because the pegging of high prices made it more profitable to bring in foreign goods.

Insurance Co. of North America

NEW YORK—Assets of the Insurance Company of North America were valued at $96,762,181 on Dec. 31, compared with $83,- 321,023 at the end of 1934. Surplus to policyholders rose to $54,324,419 from $41,- 668,673 during the year 1935. Stocks and bonds at the year-end were held at $82,- 628,271 and on that date had a market value of $85,869,807.

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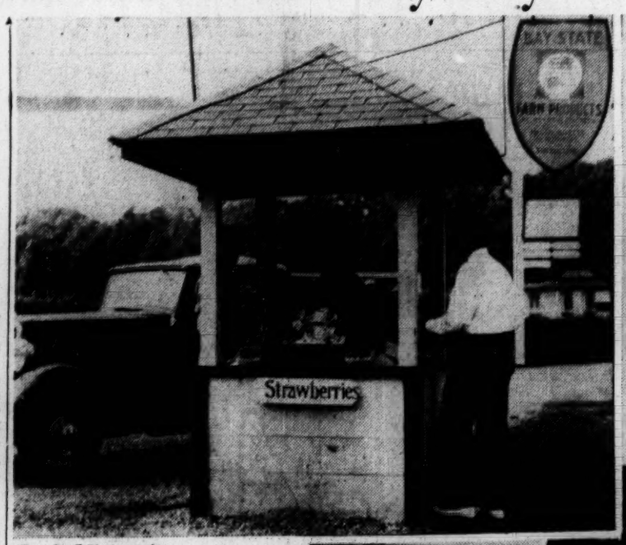
Old Trends Reversed as City Boys Seek Success on Farms

Agricultural vocational training groups report mounting enrollments—1,000,000 American youths now studying to till soil—Essex County School finds many town boys heading back to the country.



By a Staff Photographer

Marketing

The Future Farmer Learns About Marketing Problems by Tending an Attractive Roadside Stand

H. Armstrong Roberts

Future Farmer

This Youngster Is Preparing Himself to Tackle the Complex Problems That Abound on the Farm of Today

Keystone

Harvesting

A Young Potato Picker Pictured Busily at Work

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HATHORNE, Mass., March 9 — The success story about the farm boy who came to the city and made good is being reversed today.

The city boy—unable to find a job in the big town—is turning to the farm, if not for success, at least for a living. Before going, however, he makes an intelligent approach by turning to vocational education to aid in fitting himself efficiently for a new life work.

Industry and Unemployment

This trend on the part of young people bears out in part the statement made recently by W. L. Cameron, spokesman of the Ford Motor Company, that industry alone cannot provide employment for "the 11,000,000 persons whom Washington says are unemployed today."

Indicative of the inclination among certain city boys to turn to the farm as a counteracting force against the spread of unemployment, is the steady increase noted in the membership of such farm vocational training groups as the Future Farmers of America and the 4-H Clubs. Today there are reported to be more than 1,000,000 young people in this country studying to enter upon farm work of some kind.

Movement Nationwide

From Maine's Aroostook potato country to California's rich San Bernardino sector, city boys and girls are "returning to the soil." Even at the Essex County Agricultural School of this town—where all students are members of the Future Farmers organization—50 per cent of the student body is reported to be from the city.

The city-to-farm movement has been particularly evident in this small community since the formation of the "Future Farmers" chapter in March, 1931. Increased numbers of young men have enrolled, studied, and graduated as active, working farmers. They have gone to all parts of New England. They have taken with them a specialized, technical skill already making itself felt on the old homestead acres and on modernized fruit, vegetable, and dairy farms alike.

Depression Hastened Trend

While some city boys and even girls had been "trying out" farms each year it was not until the depression period that they turned soilward in any number. Since then the rise though slow has been constant, according to reports.

Although the Future Farmers got their start nationally on Nov. 22, 1928, statistics show there has been a steady increase rather than a decline in their activities during depression days. The Future Farmers number well over 105,000 members today.

As an indication of the general purpose of educators to aid young people in their return to the soil, the aims of the "Future Farmers of America" are stated in its constitution to be:

Aims of Future Farmers

"(1) To develop agricultural leadership; (2) stimulate interest in the intelligent choice of farming occupations; (3) create and nurture a love of country life; (4) promote thrift; (5) improve scholarship; (6) strengthen the confidence of the farm boy in himself and his work; and, (7) to provide needed educational and recreational activities for its members."

As to the ability of the city boy to grasp the technique of the farm, Prof. George E. Gifford of the Essex County Agricultural School here, declares they "do as well as the country boys if their abilities and interests are well developed."

Modern Farm Problems

In order to become an efficient farmer today, says Professor Gifford, these boys must "thoroughly understand" improved marketing conditions, farm accounts, and co-operative buying and selling—all of which the city boy finds as easy to learn as the farm lad.

Where the difficulty comes, however, is in the speed with which a city boy is able to acclimate himself to the farm. The types of soil; planting and harvesting; animal husbandry; the intricacies of fruit farming; ornamental gardening and landscaping; vegetable gardening and the details of poultry farming, all of which previously have come through practical farm experience, must be instilled in three or four-year farm-practice courses.

City Boy Goes to Work

Here the farm lad has the advantage. He has been trained at home on the technical end. But the city boy, through his summer projects on the farm as an assistant to the farmer and even as a farm hand, soon learns the farm routine, what to plant and when and where to plant it.

Yearly Project Set

Each "future farmer," before he can rise to the top grade of "state farmer" and on to the highest rank of "American farmer," must successfully carry out these yearly projects, and earn and deposit in a bank—or put back into a farm—sums ranging from $25 to $500 or more, to show his ability as a business man.

Here at the Essex chapter, to help the boy prepare himself for his own job, all extra-curricular activities of the school are managed by students under instructor-supervision. As practical and experimental projects, students aid in the co-operative buying and selling of materials for the school's farm necessities; they manage a roadside fruit and vegetable stand on the Newburyport Turnpike, a gas station, and a sales booth at the Essex County annual fair.

With the return to the farm made more attractive, through increased educational and farm employment possibilities—farmers today state they are facing the future with more hope than for some time previously.

They see, in the tendency of youth to come to the farm, youth's belief—and thereby their hope—that advanced co-operative farm and marketing procedure can largely alleviate many of the present-day farm-relief problems.

And secondly, their faith in improved conditions is strengthened, they assert, when they see the lure of bright lights and white collars lessen in their appeal to the young people, who, after pondering, see in a renewed loyalty to the soil every bit as much success and happiness as they had imagined would have been found in a whirling urban existence.

Investigation of Maine ERA Activities Resumed

AUGUSTA, Maine, March 9 (AP)—A Kennebec County grand jury, in special session since March 2 to consider evidence relating to administration of the Maine ERA, resumed deliberations today.

The investigation resulted from presentation of evidence to Prosecutor Bate by Harry Hopkins, Federal Relief Administrator, which the latter said showed "probable irregularities" in conduct of the Maine ERA before its reorganization last August.

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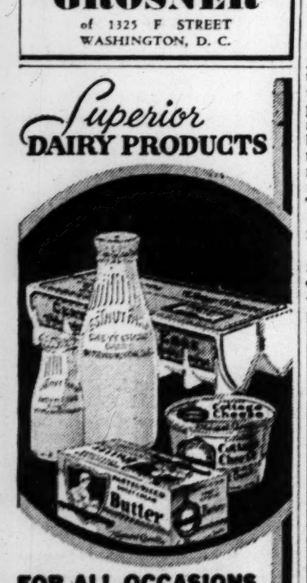

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Behind the Microphones

Listeners will be brought a genuine "event" by the radio tonight, WNAC, 9 p. m., when Eva LeGallienne is heard in an adaptation of David Belasco's play, "The Girl of the Golden West," in the Radio Theater period.

Miss LeGallienne has appeared very rarely before the microphones and tonight's work will constitute the longest period in which she has been heard on the air. Like Katherine Cornell, Miss LeGallienne is one of the few stars who has never done work before the cameras in Hollywood. She has devoted her time principally to the affairs of the Civic Repertory Theater in New York and to lecturing.

The play, "The Girl of the Golden West," was originally produced by Mr. Belasco, with Blanche Bates as the star, more than 25 years ago. It has been revived many times, has been filmed twice and Puccini used it as the libretto of his opera of the same name.

For support Miss Le Gallienne will have two of the theater's leading men, Kenneth McKenna and Louis Calhern, both stars in their own right. McKenna has starred in several outstanding plays and pictures and also has directed in both mediums. He recently became a producer and is presenting "Correspondent Unknown" on Broadway.

Louis Calhern, has been prominently featured in several pictures and in recent years, appeared in the plays, "Brief Moment" and "Inside Story." In 1926 he played with Miss Le Gallienne in her Civic Repertory production of Ibsen's "Hedda Gabler." In "The Girl of the Golden West," Mr. McKenna will play the role of Dick Johnson, the hero, while Mr. Calhern will play the role of Jack Rance, the sheriff, and, per se, the villain.

* * *

Wallenstein to Radio

Radio, we think, is to be congratulated in having drawn the services of Alfred Wallenstein, conductor of those distinctive "Sinfonia" orchestra programs from the Mutual network, WAAB, Monday and Wednesdays at 9:30 p. m. Mr. Wallenstein, first cellist of the New York Philharmonic-Symphony Orchestra, will quit his position with the orchestra at the end of the Philharmonic season, and thereafter will devote himself entirely to radio activities.

Mr. Wallenstein, who was chosen by Arturo Toscanini as first cellist for the Philharmonic, joins distinctive company in coming over to the radio or to sound tranmission fields. For he will be following a path already chosen by Leopold Stokowski, who has resigned regular conductorship of the Philadelphia Orchestra in order to devote himself to researches into sound transmission.

It may be through the Messrs. Stokowski and Wallenstein that concert music over the radio will improve. Radio concert music now suffers from slighting treatment by the networks. The National Broadcasting Company is the only network with a semblance of a good "house" symphony orchestra. The British Broadcasting Company it is recalled has a very excellent symphony orchestra which gives public concerts as well as microphone performances.

Frank Black is to be congratulated on the good work he has done for the NBC in serious music fields. But Mr. Black probably has a full schedule and is unable to devote the full measure of time that he would like. Columbia was heading along the correct paths in its former concerts by Howard Barlow and his concert orchestra. But Mr. Barlow had not been heard recently on the Columbia network until his recent "Understanding Opera" series, WNAC, Sundays, 8 p. m.

Other good concerts on the Mutual network are the Little Symphony Orchestra series, Thursday evenings at 8:30 o'clock, and the WGN Concert Orchestra programs.

For tonight's program on his "Sinfonia" period over WAAB, Mr. Wallenstein will conduct Rabey's "Second Berceuse," Ehrenberg's "Two Pieces for String Orchestra," Volkmann's "Serenade," Op. 62, in C major, and Larsson's "Sinfonietta."

A. D. H.

The Monitor's Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

990kc-WBZ-303m	590kc-WEEI-508m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m
5:00 'The Monitor Views the News'	Al Pearce and His Gang: variety program	Jack Onslow's Baseball School	Hits and Encores: talks; music
5:15 Brad and Helen Pent	Tom Mix sketch	Air Adventures of Jimmie Allen	"Wilderness Road"; sketch
5:30 "The Singing Lady"; songs	Principato's Hawaiians	"Jack Armstrong"; drama	Hits and Encores; talks; music
5:45 Little Orphan Annie; sketch		"Dick Tracy"; sketch	Hits and Encores; talks; music
6:00 News; Supper Show; songs	"Checker Board"; talk	Yankee News Service	'Buck Rogers in 25th Century'
6:15 "Mr. and Mrs. Magoogie"	News; dramatic sketch	"Washington Back Stage"	Bobby Benson and Sunny Jim
6:30 News; songs; sports briefs	Records; interview	"Musicalities"; variety	Report; "Vanished Voices";
6:45 Lowell Thomas, news	Three Scamps, vocalists	Rendezvous; interview	dramatic sketch
7:00 Ranny Weeks's Orchestra	"Amos 'n' Andy"; sketch	"Myrt and Marge"; drama	Yankee News Service
7:15 "Captain Tim's Stories"	"Uncle Ezra"; sketch	"Singin' Sam," baritone	Jack Fisher's Orchestra
7:30 "Lum and Abner"; sketch	After Dinner Revue: soloist	Boake Carter, commentator	Radio and School Institute
7:45 John Herrick, baritone	Musical Moments: recording		Hod Williams's Orchestra
8:00 "Fibber McGee and Molly"; comedy; orchestra	Hammerstein's Music Hall: soloists; comedy; orchestra	Guy Lombardo and His Royal Canadians; vocals	Gabriel Heatter, comment
8:15			The Crusaders: speaker
8:30 Paris Musicale: Pickens Sisters; Morton Downey; orch.	Richard Crooks, tenor; mixed chorus; concert orchestra	"Pick and Pat"; blackface sketches; speakers; orch	"Jazz Nocturne"; soloists; popular orchestra
8:45			
9:00 Greater Minstrels; Gus Van; soloists; orchestra	Gypsies Orchestra; Howard Price, tenor; chorus	Radio Theater: with Eva LeGallienne in Belasco's "The Girl of the Golden West"; orch.	Francis Cronin, organist
9:15			Charioteers; male quartet
9:30 "Tale of Today"; serial drama with Joan Blaine	Grace Moore; Joseph Bentonelli; concert orchestra		"String Sinfonia"; orchestra
9:45			Yankee News Service
10:00 Ray Knight's Cuckoo Hour; comedy; soloists; orchestra	Lullaby Lady; male quartet; concert orchestra	Julian Woodworth and his orchestra; soloist	Wayne King and his dance orchestra
10:15			
10:30 Talk, Sen. Hugo Black, Ala.	National Forum: talk, Senator Walter F. George, Georgia	Dramatizations of the news	Jack Fisher's Orchestra
10:45 Russ Morgan's Orchestra		Spotlight Revue; variety	Sen. E. D. Thomas, Iowa
11:00 Reports; news; musicale	Forecasts, E. B. Rideout, news	Yankee News Service	Indoor tennis summary
11:15 "Ink Spots"; Negro quartet	Sports review; records	Special sport program from Madison Square Garden in New York City	Jack Denny's Orchestra
11:30 Bowling Congress; speakers	Special sport program from New York City		Jack Denny's Orchestra
11:45 Benny Goodman's Orchestra			Vincent Lopez's Orchestra

Tomorrow's Features

(Originating Networks and Key Stations in Parentheses)

Up to Luncheon

9:00 WBZ, "Hymns of All Churches."

11:00 WBZ (WJZ—National), United States Marine Band concert.

12:00 WORL (920kc), "The Monitor Views the News."

12:30 WBZ (WJZ—National), National Farm and Home Hour; speakers; orchestra.

After Luncheon

1:45 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News," direct from Monitor studio.

1:45 WEEI (WEAF—National), NBC Music Guild; chamber music concert.

2:30 WNAC (WABC—Columbia), American School of the Air.

3:00 WNAC, New England Conservatory of Music program.

3:00 WBZ (WJZ—National), Relay from London: "The Haunted House"; description and speaker.

3:30 WNAC (WABC—Columbia), Library of Congress music: Pro Arte String Quartet.

4:00 WORL (920kc), "The Monitor Views the News."

4:30 WBZ (WJZ—National), Von Flotow's "Martha"; Drake University.

5:00 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News," direct from Monitor studio.

Dinner and After

7:00 WAAB, "Washington Speaks"; address, Rep. E. C. Moran, Maine.

7:15 WBZ, Twentieth Century Ideas: speaker.

8:00 WNAC (WABC—Columbia), Lucy Monroe, Fritzi Scheff and Frank Munn, soloists; Gustav Haenchen's Orchestra.

8:00 WBZ (WJZ—National), Crime Clues sketch; Spencer Dean mystery drama; "Petticoat Ghost"; "Haunted House" relay.

'The Monitor Views the News'

12:00	WORL	920kc
1:45	WBZ	990kc
4:00	WORL	920kc
5:00	WBZ	990kc

Shortwave

1:45	W1XK	9.57mc
5:00	W1XK	9.57mc
5:30	W1XAL	11.79mc

8:00 WEEI (WEAF—National), Leo Reisman and his orchestra; soloists; vocal groups; Phillips Lord and guest.

8:30 WBZ (WJZ—National), Edgar A. Guest in Welcome Valley; dramatic sketch; concert orchestra.

8:30 WNAC (WABC—Columbia), Lawrence Tibbett, baritone; concert orch.

9:00 WBZ (WJZ—National), Ben Bernie and All the Lads; Mary Lewis; sport talks.

9:00 WEEI (WEAF—National), "Vox Pop—The Voice of the People"; sidewalk interviews by Jerry Belcher and Parks Johnson.

9:30 WBZ (WJZ—National), Helen Hayes in "The New Penny"; Mark Warnow's Orchestra.

9:30 WEEI (WEAF—National), Donald Novis; Gloria Grafton; Eddie Duchin and his orchestra.

9:30 WNAC (WABC—Columbia), Fred Waring's Pennsylvanians; soloists.

9:45 WAAB, Third period, Bruins-Detroit hockey game, Boston.

Late Evening

10:00 WNAC (WABC—Columbia), "Mary Pickford Visits New York."

10:00 WEEI (WEAF—National), Sigmund Romberg; Deems Taylor; soloists; chorus; concert orchestra.

10:30 WNAC (WABC—Columbia), Dramatizations of the news.

Longshoremen Quit Jobs in New London

NEW LONDON, Conn., March 9 (AP)—Longshoremen employed by the Connecticut Terminal Company, lessees of the state pier here, went on strike today for an increase of 20 cents an hour in the stevedore wage scale.

The strikers consisted of 125 men recently organized in a local of the International Longshoremen's Association.

With the start of the strike, two vessels, docked for unloading of lumber and general cargoes, remained untouched.

The union demanded an increase from 60 cents an hour to 80 cents, but Waldo E. Clarke, general manager of the company, said it could not afford more than 75 cents, the Bridgeport rate.

What's Going On in the Arts

Pictures at Symphony Hall

PICTURES continue to be exhibited in the foyer of Symphony Hall, where they may be viewed during the Boston Symphony Orchestra concerts on Fridays and Saturdays. During this fortnight, there are being shown paintings, drawings and sculptures by Gerome Brush.

The exhibits mount up to a large number, and in the aggregate give us an opportunity to discover the range of Mr. Brush's gifts. Portraiture is the subject and the artist seems to aim for the characteristic posture, the typical mien of his models. The drawings are executed with abbreviated strokes, and Mr. Brush frequently strikes off a favorable resemblance which proves interesting as well as recognizable. Among those portrayed are Mrs. Murry Forbes, Mrs. Sohier Welsh and several children. The oils do not differ appreciably from the crayons, except in the diverging qualifications of the mediums. Mr. Brush has not begun to probe the potentialities of the sturdier and more complex medium. He loses the spontaneity of the crayons, the unrestrained, casual handling, without gaining the enhancing features of color and spatial relations. The portrait of Mrs. Gerome Brush, painted in thinner, finer mode, differs from the other oils. Its colors are clear and translucent, whereas the other oils seem to be burdened with the intrusive shadows which Mr. Brush has inherited from the traditional modes. He harks back to the Sargent manner, in drawings as well. To us it seemed he was troubled by weakening characteristics of the light-and-shade manner and that he was trying to avoid them. Occasionally in the drawings he strengthens the form by bold outlines. This of course impedes the flow of light and shadows, encases and defines it. There is, in other words, a mixture of modes, and we feel Mr. Brush is aware of it.

The sculptures consist of some diminutive portraits of Serge Koussevitzky and Artur Schnabel, interesting for subject. A large "Head of Archangel Michael" is conceived and executed in a classical manner, with restrained poetic facial features and tossed, tufted hair.

Mr. Brush is given to varying tendencies and it is a little difficult to find unity in his orientations. However, there is a certain forcefulness in his approach.

D. A.

Young People's Concert

THE third and last of this season's Saturday Morning Junior Concerts was held at Sanders Theater in Cambridge Saturday morning before a large audience which heard with much evidence of interest the pleasantly varied program commented on and conducted by Russell Ames Cook. For Brahm's Horn Trio, which stood first on the program, there were William Valkenier, horn, Norbert Lauga, violin, and Howard Slayman, piano. Schubert's Pianoforte Quintet enlisted, in addition to Mr. Lauga and Mr. Slayman, Louis Artières, viola, Hippolyte Droeghmans, cello, and Gaston Dufresne, contrabass. The last item of the morning, Bach's Concerto in C Major for three pianofortes and string orchestra, added John Woodworth and Edward Greene for additional pianists and a small group of string players who went unnamed.

An imposing array, indeed, of performers and music for this concluding concert. The music was performed with skill and with the musicianship one might have anticipated from such a group of soloists. Mr. Cook spoke with his usual ease and aptness, bringing to the attention of the young auditors the thematic material of each item on the program in such a way that they might follow the course of the music with intelligence and comprehension.

In many ways, these concerts have been rewarding to those who attended them. The various instruments are almost invariably interesting even to quite young children. They enjoy seeing them and hearing them played individually as well as in the group music. Again, it was a privilege to hear music like Bach's concerto, for not often does one find a management which may afford itself the luxury at a concert of three pianos tuned accurately each to the others. The choice of music, its performance, the chance to become familiar with various instruments, the opportunity actually to see performers rather than merely to hear them via phonograph or radio all mount up in favor of concerts such as these.

There are also adverse criticisms. The principal one from this reviewer would be of the length of some of the music chosen. Youngsters should never be made to feel that sitting through a concert is a test of their patience and good manners. There should be no call for the restraining hand of a mother when a program is deliberately planned for children. Single movements from longer works for the flavor of the composer and his music would seem better than longer excerpts. Again, if the music and the comments about it are to be set for an age level of 10 or 12 to 16 years, then children younger than that should presumably not be invited to attend.

On the whole, these concerts have been decidedly successful, and one cannot but feel that their continuance which is promised for another season is a definite contribution to musical activities hereabout.

C. S. B.

To Sing Cio-Cio-San

Susanne Fisher

Who Will Have the Leading Role in "Madam Butterfly" at the Boston Opera House, at the Matinee of March 25

La Follette to Address Ford Hall Youth Forum

Wisconsin solutions for economic problems of the day come in full measure to Boston tonight. While Gov. Philip F. La Follette holds forth on "Poverty or Plenty—a Challenge to Youth," at Ford Hall Youth Forum, Representative Thomas R. Amlie of the same State, crusading for a third party, based upon "production for use and an economy of abundance," as national chairman of the American Commonwealth Political Federation, will explain the aims of this political group at a mass meeting in Tremont Temple.

Purposes of the federation are stated as: "To build an economy of abundance, a new social order in America, based on the principle of production for use; and to unite farmers, industrial workers, unemployed, professional and white collar workers, and the forces working for democracy and economic freedom, in a new and effective third party movement."

Art Week in Boston To Open on March 30

"Art Week in Boston," during which citizens will be urged to turn their eyes toward the city's many art treasures, has been announced by the Boston Chamber of Commerce committee on industrial and civic art for March 30 to April 4. Art schools and galleries, department stores, museums and other groups are co-operating.

Featured during the week will be an industrial art conference and exhibit at the Hotel Statler from March 31 to April 1. Outstanding designers have been invited to participate in the series of individual design and packaging conferences and an industrial art luncheon.

Poster contests for students will be conducted by the chamber, the winners of which will receive medals and scholarships.

Literary League Of Decency Urged By Methodist Group

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAN ANTONIO, Texas—The "hour is ripe for the launching of a Literary League of Decency," in the belief of the West Texas Methodist Conference, a resolution adopted by the conference at its seventy-seventh annual session ended early November said:

"It is very evident that the gutter press of today is pouring a veritable flood of drain-pipe literature into our communities. Many newspapers and magazines once careful to protect the interests of the American home have opened their pages to advertisements subversive to those interests. We urge our people to push, as never before, a constructive and positive program for better literature."

At the same time the Texas Conference of the same denomination voted resolutions condemning publications' acceptance of liquor advertisements and specifically commending the Dallas News for rejection of whisky "ads."

Proposed establishment of a reserve officers' training corps unit at the University of Texas was opposed by the West Texas Conference in its resolution endorsing a policy of constructive peacemaking as opposed to preparation for war. Other resolutions urged the solidarity of nations, demanded a new offensive against the liquor evil, and assailed legalized race-track gambling and other forms of gaming.

Holyoke to Restore Pay

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HOLYOKE, Mass., March 9—Municipal employees may at least look forward to a full pay envelope again as a result of the adoption of the city's 1936 budget of $2,880,915. Mayor William P. Yoerg estimates that the present practice of wage contributions will be at an end by Oct. 1. Rather than arrange a partial reduction of the amount of wage contributions, the Mayor prefers to wait until the full return may be made.

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Stock Quotations

Aviation, Copper and Sugar Shares Firm in Weak Market

Commodity and Money Markets

Enhanced Demand For Specialties Bolsters Market

NEW YORK, March 9 (AP)—Various potential "war babies" gave a moderately bullish demonstration in today's stock market, but backed up near the finish as recent leaders failed to rally.

Specialties steady to firm included some of the aviation, sugar, farm implement, oil and mining issues.

The close was heavy. Transfers approximated 2,500,000 shares.

Wright-Aeronautical advanced 9 points. Case got up more than 3 and gains up to a point or more were shown by Douglas, Curtiss-Wright, American Sugar Refining, Great Western Sugar, Seaboard Oil, Deere, International Harvester and American Smelting.

Allied Chemical dropped 4. Johns-Manville was off 3 and Westinghouse and Corn Products yielded about 2 each. Lesser losses were registered by Chrysler, General Motors, American Telephone, Consolidated Gas, Santa Fe, Loew's, N. Y. Central and Northern Pacific.

Late Tone Irregular

The late tone was irregular. Transfers approximated 2,300,000 shares.

French francs and other foreign currencies were rather weak in relation to the dollar. Cotton improved and grains were narrow. Bonds were lower.

While foreign observers in the financial district generally felt that European hostilities would be avoided, it was realized an explosion was entirely possible on the Franco-German border.

From Wall Street's standpoint, the question raised was whether foreigners would recall funds more or less temporarily lodged in America or whether, with an upheaval threatened on the battle grounds of 1914-18, additional frightened capital might scurry to the United States for shelter.

It was also recognized that preparations for military operations could quicken international markets for foodstuffs and raw materials.

Bonds Generally Lower

Declines were general in the bond market today, as investors and traders remained uneasy over repercussions of Germany's troop movements and treaty violations.

U. S. Government obligations reflected the hesitancy by backing down 1-32d to around 6-32ds by a late hour this morning. The latter loss was suffered by the 2¾s, the issue which is usually regarded by financial observers as the pacesetter for this section of the market. Other Treasury loans fractionally lower were the 4s and the 3s of 1946.

Easiness in rail equities tended to quicken somewhat the pulse of selling of carrier liens, in the opinion of bond men. Issues down fractions to a point or more were Santa Fe 4s, St. Paul 5s, Erie 5s, Illinois Central 4½s and St. Louis San Francisco 4½s.

International Telephone 5s dropped more than 4 points at one time under liquidation probably by anxiety over the company's foreign properties.

The foreign list was fairly active with most loans a little stiffer, following Saturday's declines. An exception to the steadiness of the majority was the drop of about 2 points in French stamped 7½s. Germans were steady. Small gains were turned in by Italian 7s and Japanese 6½s.

Foreign Markets

By the Associated Press

London: Trading in the stock exchange today was calm in face of the international developments, but general declines were recorded especially in foreign bonds on fears of continental selling, which did not materialize. Transatlantic shares lacked American support. Some British issues recovered fractionally. The closing tone was weak.

Paris: Prices in the stock market [illegible] today under fears [illegible] developments. Government [illegible] declined a full franc and industrials and bank stocks were almost 10 per cent lower. Gold mining issues held fairly steady. There was such anxiety to unload Young plan issues that the bourse committee took over transactions in these shares, so as to prevent excessive losses. The market closed weak.

Liverpool: Wheat prices were firm following Saturday's advance in American markets, and also on European political developments. Reacted partially on American selling and realizing.

Chicago Board

Reported by Thomson & McKinnon, Boston:

	Wheat Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
May	1.00⅛	1.00⅛	.98⅛	.98⅛	—.01
July	.90⅛	.90⅝	.88⅛	.88⅛	—.01
September	.89⅛	.89⅛	.87⅛	.87⅛	—.01
	Corn				
May	.61⅛	.61⅛	.60¼	.60¼	— ⅛
July	.61⅛	.61⅛	.60¼	.60¼	— ⅛
September	.61	.61⅛	.60⅛	.60½	— ⅛
	Oats				
May	.28⅛	.28⅛	.27⅛	.27⅛	— ⅛
July	.28	.28	.27	.27⅛	— ⅛
September	.27⅝	.27⅝	.27	.27⅛	— ⅛
	Rye				
May	.56⅞	.57	.56	.56⅛	— ⅛
July	.56⅛	.56⅛	.55⅛	.55⅞	— ⅛
September	.56⅛	.56⅛	.55⅝	.56⅛	

	Winnipeg Wheat High	Low	Last	Net Chg
May	.85⅛	.84	.84	..
July	.86⅛	.84⅜	.85⅛	..
October	.86⅛	.84⅞	.85⅛	..

Treasury Statement

WASHINGTON, March 9 (AP)—The position of the Treasury March 6: Receipts, $13,893,236; repayments of $25,254,545 for "recovery and relief," carried on the expenditure side of the statement, resulting in a net credit of $9,147,618 for the day instead of the usual expenditures; net balance, $1,794,423,357. Customs receipts for the month, $7,201,629. Receipts for the fiscal year (since July 1), $2,418,479,763; expenditures, $4,356,927,496, including $2,235,109,119 of emergency expenditures. Excess of expenditures, $2,439,447,732; gross debt, $28,516,845,991, a decrease of $2,552,833 under the previous day; gold assets, $10,147,224,242.

Hide Futures

	Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
June	11.74	11.80	11.74	11.80	+.26
September	13.10	13.17	13.09	13.15	+.07

Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

1936 High	Low	Div. in $		High	Low	Last Mar.9	Last Mar.7
74⅝	68½	2½	Acme Steel	70⅝	70⅝	70	..
13⅞	10⅞	.10b	Adams Express	13½	12⅝	12⅝	13¼
38⅝	33½	2	Adams Millis	34½	34	34	..
28	22½	.60	Addressograph	27½	27	27	27¼
31½	1⅛	..	Advance Rumely	3⅜	3½	3½	3½
3	7/8	.60	Affiliated Prod	8¼	1⅛	1⅛	8¼
194	168½	3f	Air Reduction	182½	181½	181½	182
3⅜	2	..	Airways Elec App	3½	2⅞	3¼	3
15⅝	15½	.80f	Alaska-Juneau	15⅝	15⅛	15⅛	15⅝
4⅜	2⅜	..	Allegheny Corp (h)	3¼	3½	3½	3½
30⅝	12⅝	..	Alleg pf ww xxx (h)	26½	24¼	24¼	..
26½	12⅞	..	Allegh pf ww (h)	25½	24½	24½	..
29½	13¼	..	Allegh pf ww XL	25½	24½	24½	..
37⅞	35	1	Alleghany Steel	36⅞	35	35¼	..
27½	23¾	1	Allied Mills	25	24½	24½	25
199⅝	197	6	Allied Chem	193½	191	191	191½
9¼	6¾	..	Allied Stores	8¾	8¼	8¼	8¾
47¼	35⅝	..	Allis Chalmers	45⅛	43⅝	43⅝	45⅞
23⅞	20½	1	Alpha Port Cem	21½	20⅛	20⅛	21¼
74⅜	69	5	Allied Stores pf	73⅛	73	73	73¼
5⅝	3⅝	..	Amal Leather	4⅞	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝
47½	37⅞	2	Amal Leather pf	42½	41½	41½	..
119	76	2	Amerada	119	102½	102½	109
63¼	42	3	Am Ag Ch Del	54	50¼	50¼	59¾
69¼	47¾	.50b	Am Bank Note	48⅝	45	45	46¾
24¾	16¼	..	Am Crystal Sug	24½	22¾	22¾	23¾
95	89½	6	Am Crys Sug pf	95	94⅛	95	94⅝
50⅞	42½	1f	Am Brake B&F	49½	48⅛	48⅛	49⅞
132½	125⅜	7	Am Brake B&F	129	129	129	128¼
134½	115¾	4f	Am Can	125	122	122	125¼
166½	163	7	Am Can pf	163	163	163	163½
41	32⅜	..	Am Car & Fdry	38	35⅞	36	38½
73¼	62	..	Am Car & F pf	70¾	69½	69½	70
47½	31	..	Am Chain	46	44½	44½	46¾
95½	88	3f	Am Chicle	95	95	95	95
13⅝	8½	..	Am Colortype	11¾	11¼	11¼	11⅞
32⅝	27	..	Am Com Alcohol	31½	30¼	30¼	32½
3⅛	1½	..	Am Encaustic T (h)	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
9⅝	7	..	Am & For Pow	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾
43	29¾	..	Am & For Pow pf	37¼	36	36	38½
37½	26	..	Am & For Pow 6	33	33	33	34
18½	11	1	Am Hawaiian	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	..
8¾	5¼	..	Am Hide & L	8¼	7¼	7½	8¼
46	38½	3	Am Hide & L pf	43½	42	42	44½
41½	37	2.40	*Am Home Pr	41½	41½	41½	41½
4⅝	3	..	Am Ice	3⅝	3¼	3¼	3¼
24	18½	2	Am Ice pf	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝
12⅜	10⅜	..	Am International	12	11⅝	12	12⅛
36¼	25½	..	Am Locomotive	32½	31	31	33⅝
95½	73¼	..	Am Loco pf	80⅛	88	88	90
15	10¼	.10b	Am Mach & Met	13¾	13	13	13⅝
35¾	27⅞	..	Am Metal	34	33¾	33¾	34
29⅞	25	.80	Am Mach&Fdy	28⅛	25¾	26	26¼
41⅜	35½	1½	Am News	41⅜	41⅜	41⅜	..
11¾	7½	..	Am Power & Lt	9⅝	8¾	9	9⅜
56¼	43	1½	Am P&L 6% pf	50¼	49	49	52
47	36⅝	1¼	Am P&L 5% pf	42¼	41½	41⅝	44
27⅞	22½	..	Am Radiator	22⅝	21½	21½	22⅝
163	157	7	Am Radiator pf	160	160	160	160
36	33¼	2	Am Stores	33¼	33⅜	32¾	33¼
141⅞	139	7	Am Sug Ref pf	140	140	140	140¾
178	155¾	9	Am Tel & Tel	173	171¼	171¼	173
8½	6¼	..	Am Type Fdrs (h)	6¾	6⅜	6⅜	6⅝
26⅝	23	1f	Am Sub Twb	22½	22¼	22¼	..
24¼	21¼	1	Am Wat W & E	22⅜	21¼	21¼	22⅝
100	92¾	6	Am Wat Ipf	98¾	97¾	98	97¼
11½	9¼	..	Am Woolen	10⅜	10¼	10¼	10½
70¾	62	1	Am Woolen pf	64	62	62	62½
2	1⅛	..	Am Writ Pap (h)	1½	1½	1½	1⅜
10	7¼	..	Am Wr P pf (h)	8¼	7¾	8	8¼
7⅞	4⅜	..	Am Zinc Lead & S pf	7¼	..	..	..
36⅜	28	.25b	Anaconda Cop	35⅞	34⅜	34⅜	36⅜
46	35	.25b	Anaconda Wire	42	42	42	45
26⅜	15½	.60	Anchor Cap	24¾	24	24	25¼
15	11¼	..	Andes Copper	14½	14	14	14¾
50	41½	1f	Archer Daniels	42	41½	41½	42¼
110½	105¼	7	*Armour Del pf	108¼	108	108¼	..
7⅝	4¾	..	Armour Ill	6¾	6⅛	6¼	6¾
84	66¼	6	*Armour Ill pr pf	82	81¼	81¼	82½
15	7½	.50	Arnold Constable	13⅞	13½	13½	13¾
22½	8½	..	Artloom Corp	20½	19⅝	19⅝	20¼
54¼	47¼	1½	Armstrong Cork	53¾	52⅜	52⅝	52¾
17¾	13½	..	Asso Dry Goods	16¾	15¾	16⅛	17⅛
80½	59	2e	Atchison T&SP	77	75¼	75¼	78
104	90¾	..	Atchison pf	102½	102½	102½	100
35¾	20	1	Atl Coast Line	31	29½	29½	31¾
34	27⅛	1	Atl Refining	31⅞	30⅜	30⅝	32¼
30⅛	18¼	..	Atlas Tack	26	23½	25½	26⅛
54¼	40¾	..	Auburn Auto	51½	49	49	51¾
10⅛	8	..	Austin Nichols	8½	8½	8½	8¾
7	4⅝	..	Aviation Corp Del	7½	6⅞	7⅛	7

—B—

6⅞	4¼	..	Baldwin Loco (h)	5½	5⅛	5⅛	5⅜
54½	37¼	..	Baldwin Loco (h) pf	49½	47⅞	49	49⅛
24¼	16¼	..	Balt & Ohio	21⅝	20½	20½	21¾
34¼	22¼	..	Balt & Ohio pf	30	29	29	30¼
110⅝	109	6½	Bamb'ger pf	110 13-32	110 17-32	110 17-32	..
117½	114	7	Bangor & Ar pf	116½	116½	116½	116
17⅜	13¼	..	Barker Bros	17	17	17	16¼
74⅜	63½	.75	Bayuk Cig	68¾	68¾	68¾	69
18⅜	14⅛	.60f	Barnsdall A	17¼	16⅜	16⅜	17¼
90½	85	3f	Beech-Nut-Pack	88½	88½	88½	89
16¼	13¼	1	Belding Hem	15⅞	15	15	15⅝
26⅜	21⅝	1	Bendix Aviation	26⅛	24¾	24¾	26
24⅜	20	1½f	Beneficial Ind Ln	22	22½	22¾	23¼
56¾	48	2f	Best & Co	52¼	52	52	52
19	17¼	..	Beth Steel S pf	17⅞	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝
103¾	94	..	Bethlehem Steel	97½	95⅞	95⅞	101½
115	112	..	Beth Steel 7 pf	114⅜	114½	114⅜	114½
39½	23	.25	Bigelow Sanford	39	39	39	..
20¼	15¼	.10b	Blaw Knox	18¾	18½	18¾	18⅞
26½	22	3	Boeing Airplane	26¼	24	24	25½
65½	32	2f	Bonn Alum & Br	61½	59	59	62
45	39⅜	2f	Bon Ami B	40½	40⅜	40⅜	40⅜
30¼	25⅜	1.60	Borden	29¼	28½	28½	29¼
83½	64	3	Borg Warner	79¾	79	79	81
3⅜	1½	..	Botany A pf (h)	2⅞	2¾	2⅞	..
64⅞	51½	2f	Briggs Mfg	61½	60	60	62½
18⅞	15⅞	.40	Bridgeport Brass	18¼	17¾	17¾	18¼
59⅜	48	3	Briggs & Strat	58½	57⅞	58¼	58¼
48⅛	41	7f	Bristol Myer	47½	47½	47½	48⅛
49⅜	37¾	3	Brooklyn Man T	50⅜	48½	48⅞	49½
99⅜	97¼	6	Brooklyn M T pf	99	99	99	98½
12¼	4½	..	Brooklyn Queens	11¾	10¾	10¾	11¼
51½	33½	3b	Brooklyn Q Pf	49	48¾	48¾	52
56½	52	3	Brooklyn Un Gas	52½	52	52	52
14⅜	8⅞	..	Brunswic Balke	12	11⅜	11¾	12⅜
11⅞	8⅞	..	Bucyrus Erie	10½	10¼	10¼	10⅝
20⅛	17⅛	..	Bucyrus E cv pf	18⅞	18⅜	18⅜	17
113½	102¼	2	Bucyrus E pf	100	100	100	100
5⅞	2¼	..	Budd Mfg Co	4⅞	4¾	4¾	4⅞
15	9⅝	..	Budd Mfg	14¼	13⅜	13⅜	14⅜
100	85	..	Budd Mfg pf	98	98	98	98
14	12	..	Budd Wheel	13	12½	12½	12⅞
31⅛	27¾	..	Bullard	28⅝	27	27	28¾
19½	11⅞	..	Bulova Watch	18⅜	17¾	18⅜	18½
21⅞	12⅝	..	Burns Bros A (h)	13¼	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜
3⅜	1⅞	..	Burns Bros B (h)	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
14⅞	7⅜	..	Burns Bros nf (h)	8¾	8½	8¾	8⅜
34⅛	25¾	.60f	Burroughs Add	29⅞	28½	28½	30½
5⅜	2½	..	Bush Term (h)	6	5¾	5¾	6¼
6¾	2½	..	Butterick (h)	2¼	2	2	2
5⅜	2	..	Butte Cop & Zinc	5⅞	5¼	5¼	4⅞
47⅜	2⅜	..	Byers	22½	22½	22½	..
25¼	19⅞	..					

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37⅝	33¾	1½	Calif Packing	35	34½	34½	34⅞
1⅝	1	..	Callahan Z & L	1½	1½	1½	1½
9⅞	6	..	Calumet & Hecla	9¾	8¾	8¾	9⅛
36⅜	30	1f	Campbell Wy&C	34	33	33¼	34¼
16½	13¼	..	Canada Dry	14½	14	14	14⅞
16	10⅝	..	Canadian Pacific	13⅞	13½	13½	14¼
43½	38½	2	Cannon Mills	38¾	38¾	38¾	38¾
18½	13	..	Capital Admin	17¼	17¼	17¼	..
100¼	99	..	Caro C&O st	99	99	99	..
9	8½	..	Carriers & Gen Cp	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	9
126	119½	123	Case Thresh	123	72	121¼	121¼
135½	92½	..	Caterpillar Trac	128¾	69¾	69¾	72
72	54¾	2	Celanese Corp	28⅝	28	28	28¾
32½	27⅞	..	Celotex Co	28½	26	28	29¼
31½	19½	..	Central Aguirre	34½	33½	33¾	34
34	25¾	1½f	Century Ribbon	7½	7½	7½	8¼
9¾	8¼	4	Cerro de Pasco	43¾	41	41½	43½
55¾	47¾	4	Certain-Teed	17½	16½	16½	17½
18½	13⅜	..	Champ P&F pf	104	104	104	104½
104½	104	6	Checker Cab Mfg	41½	41½	41½	42½
43½	23½	..	Chesapeake Corp	69½	69	69¼	..
74½	59	3	Ches & Ohio	58	57½	57½	58¾
61	51	2.80	Chi & E Ill pf (h)	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¾
6¾	2⅞	..	Chi & Gt West (h)	2	2	2	6¾
2⅝	1	..	Chi & Gt W pf (h)	6½	6½	6¾	6¾
17	7	..	Chi Mail Order	30⅝	30	30	31
31⅝	28¼	1½	Chi Mil & StP (h)	4¾	2¼	2½	3⅜
2⅞	1¾	..	Chi Mil & St P pf (h)	4¾	4¼	4¼	5
5⅛	3	..	Chi & N'western (h)	4¾	4	4	4¼
4⅞	3⅛	..	Chi & N'west pf (h)	10⅞	10¼	10¼	11⅝
2⅞	1⅜	..	Chi Pneu T pf	17¼	17¼	17¼	18⅜
20½	16⅜	..	Chi RI&P 6% (h)	8¼	6	6	6¾
56	51½	..	Chi RI&P 7% (h)	6¼	6	6	6½
7⅞	3¾	..	Chi Yellow Cab	8	4¼	4¼	4¾
26½	19⅝	1	Chickasha Cot O	30½	25½	25½	25½
30½	25½	2	Childs Company	10⅞	9⅞	9⅞	10¼
11¾	7	..	Chile Copper	33⅛	33⅛	33⅛	33⅜
33	25	.25z	Chrysler	98⅝	94½	94½	98⅞
101½	85½	4	City Ice & Fuel	18⅛	18	18	18
19⅞	15¼	2	City Ice & Fr pf	80	80	80	80
86½	72⅞	6½	City Stores	7	7	7	7
7⅞	4¾	..	Clark Equipment	37	35¾	35¾	37⅝
40½	23¾	.80	Cleve Gr Br Co	43	42¾	42¾	44¾
46	40¾	1	Cluett Peabody	55	55	55	..
70½	53	2	Coca Cola	92½	91	91	92¾
97¼	84	.25z	Colgate-Palm-P	18⅞	18¼	18¼	18⅝
20½	18½	.80	Colg-Palm-P pf	103½	103½	103½	104½
106½	104½	6	Coca Cola A	57	57	57	..
57½	55⅝	3	Collins & Aikman	46½	45¼	45¼	46½
51⅝	43¾	.50b	Colo F & Ir (h)	7¼	6¾	7	7
9⅝	4¾	..	Colo F&I pf (h)	38	37	37¾	37¾
49	31⅝	..	Colo & Southern	33	32	33	34
36½	21½	..	Colo & So 1pf	36¾	34	36¼	36
37¾	19½	..	Columbia Gas	18¼	17½	17½	18¼
97½	90½	.20e	Columbia G pf A	97½	97	97½	97
100	90½	6	Columbia Pic vtc	37	37	37	..
36	15	..	Columbian vtc N	102	100½	100½	102½
109	94	4½	Columbia2P pf	48	47¾	47¾	..
51¼	47	2¾	Comm Credit	50½	49½	49½	51½
52¾	44	2½	Comm Inv Tr	61¾	60¾	61¼	61¼
64⅜	55	3f	Comm I Tr pf	102½	102	102	103
103	97	4¼	Comm Solvents	22½	22	22	23
24⅝	20¼	.60	Comwlth & So	33⅝	31⅝	31¾	33⅛
2⅝	1⅞	..	Comwlth S 6pf	63½	63	63½	64
82	62	3	Congress Cigar	23½	22½	22½	24
25¾	16	2e	Conde Nast Pub	11¼	10⅝	10⅝	11¼
12¼	8¾	..	Congoleum Nairn	38½	37⅝	37⅝	38⅝
44½	38	1.60	Conn Ry & Lt	15⅝	15¼	15¼	15⅝
20	15	..	Conn Ry & Lt pf	26½	26	26	6
33½	25	..	Consol Film Ind	6	5⅝	6	6
7⅛	5½	.50g	Consol Film I pf	18¼	18¼	18¼	..
20¼	18	..	Consol Cigar	11⅜	10⅞	10⅞	11¼
13⅝	9¼	1	Consol Gas	33½	33½	33½	34¾
38⅝	30⅜	1	Consol Gas pf	107½	106¾	106¾	107¼
107½	102	5	Consol Laundries	5¼	4¾	4⅞	5⅜
6⅞	4⅜	..	Consol Oil	15	14½	14½	15
15⅞	11⅞	.25b	Consol Rys Cu pf	7¾	7¾	7¾	8
11⅜	6⅞	..	Consol Textile (h)	1	1	1	1
1⅜	¾	..	Container N	26¼	24½	24⅜	25
25¼	19⅜	..	Cons Cig pnf ww	80½	80½	80½	81½
81⅝	72¼	6½	Cont Baking A	17¼	16½	16¾	17½
19⅜	10⅜	..	Cont Baking B	2½	2⅜	2⅜	2⅝
2⅜	1⅝	..	Cont Baking pf	74⅛	74⅛	74⅛	74½
77⅜	67¼	4	Cont Can	80	78	78	80¼
87½	73½	3	Cont Dia Fibre	23⅜	22½	22½	23½
24⅜	18	.50b	Cont Insurance	44	43	43	44¾
46	41½	1.20f	Cont Motors	3¼	3	3	3⅛
3⅛	2¼	1	Cont Oil	37⅛	35	35	36⅞
38⅛	33¾	1	Corn Exchange	62⅜	62	62	63
69	62	3	Corn Products	73¾	72¼	72½	75¾
78½	68⅛	3	Corn Prod pf	162½	162½	162½	..
165	162	7	Cotly	6¾	6⅜	6⅜	6⅞
37⅞	36	2	Cream of Wheat	36⅞	36	36⅝	36
18¾	16½	.25e	Crosley Radio	17	16¾	17	17
54¼	43⅝	1	Crown Cork & S	53¾	51¾	51¼	51½
10⅜	7⅞	..	Crown Zeller vtc	9⅜	9¼	9½	9⅞
41	35	..	Crucible Steel	37	37	37	..
115	103	1b	Crucible Steel pf	113½	113½	113½	..
2⅞	1½	..	Cuba Co	2¼	2	2	..
14	6⅛	..	Cuban Am Sug	14¼	13¼	13⅜	13¾
102	63½	..	Cuban Am S pf	100	98	99¼	98½
44½	38¾	2½	Cudahy Packing	39¾	39½	39½	..
23½	19⅜	..	Curtis Publishg	19½	18⅝	19	20¼
104	100¾	7	Curtis Pub pf	101	100⅝	100⅝	100¾
7⅝	4	..	Curtiss Wright	9⅛	7⅞	8¼	7⅝
20¼	10½	..	Curtiss-Wright A	21½	19⅜	19⅜	20¼
70½	63	8	Cushman 8%	65	65	65	..
65	43¼	.25b	Cutler Hammer	64¼	63½	64	64½

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76¾	52	.35g	Deere & Co	75½	74	74¼	74¾
26	22	.50f	Deisel W G Co	24¾	23½	23½	25
52	36¾	..	Del & Hudson	46¾	44½	44½	47⅛
23⅛	15¾	..	Del Lack & W	20	19½	19½	20⅛
153	128¾	4	Detroit Edison	145	144¾	144¾	146½
21⅜	17	..	Det & Mack pf	17	17	17	..
57½	42	2	Devoe & Ray A	55½	54½	54½	55
34⅜	27¾	..	Distillers Co Seag	28⅛	26¾	26¾	28⅛
40⅛	37¼	1½f	Diamond Match	38⅞	38⅞	38	..
52⅜	41½	2f	Dome Mines	47½	46	46	47¼
11⅞	8¾	..	Dominion Stores	10¼	10⅛	10¼	10¼
75¾	50⅜	.75e	Douglas A	71⅞	68⅞	69¼	71
32⅜	20	1½e	Dresser A	31¾	31	31¾	31⅝
3	1⅛	..	Duluth So Sh pf	2¼	2¼	2¼	..
7⅞	6	..	Dunhill Inter	8¼	7⅝	7¾	7¾
18¼	14½	1	Duplan Silk	16	16	16	..
150¼	138	3.60	du Pont de Nem	149¼	146⅞	146⅞	148⅞

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9⅞	7¼	..	Eastern Roll Mill	9	8¾	8¾	9⅛
167½	156½	5f	Eastman Kodak	165	163	163	167
165	158	8	Eastm Kod pf	165	165	165	1
33¼	28½	1f	Eaton Mfg	31¾	30½	30½	31¾
7	7⅜	..	Ettingon Schild	7⅜	7¾	7¾	..
17⅞	13⅜	..	Elec Boat	16	15	15⅛	15⅞
44⅝	36½	1.20	Elec Auto-Lite	41½	40⅜	40⅜	42⅛
7⅞	6¼	..	Elec & Mus Ind	7⅛	6¾	6¾	7¼
12½	6⅜	.25e	Elec Pow & Lt	11⅜	10⅞	10⅞	11⅞
52	29½	..	El Pw&L 6% pf	49	46½	46½	49
56	32¾	..	Elec Pow & Y pf	53¼	51	51	54
55¼	50	2f	Elec Sto Battery	51	51	51	51¾
2⅜	1⅛	..	Elk Horn Coal (h)	1⅛	1	1⅛	1
3⅜	1⅞	.

Business and Industry

Utilities Regard PWA Loan-and-Grant Program as Threat

Commerce and Finance

Building and Loan Men See Market Gaining Impetus

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, March 9—With at least a 10 per cent improvement in the building and loan conditions in the United States in the last year, executives and managers of associations, which lend to home builders, pointed out here recently that the home-building problem must now be solved on a basis of proper balance and co-operation between private enterprise and public housing.

The revival of demand of people to buy or build their own homes, which is gaining momentum, calls for responsibilities both on the part of Government and private financial agencies, it was brought out at the North Central Building and Loan Conference held here. More than 300 key men in the building and loan business from nine midwestern states who met here, are optimistic about the decided upward trend in the volume of loans they are making and feel they are entering on a "building and an asset expanding year."

Loans Steadily Rising

Actual figures were given by Frank O. Schneider, president of the North Central Building and Loan Conference, who declared that the record of new loans made during the last three months of the past year indicates that, in this one period of three months, the lending business reported was more than half of the volume of the entire year of 1934.

In the month of December, in spite of the fact that this is usually considered a poor loan month, the savings, buildings and loan associations in the nine states made some $12,600,000 worth of new loans to about 7000 different families, said Mr. Schneider. Many of these were construction loans. The nine states which compose the seventh district of the United States Building and Loan League are Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, North and South Dakota and Nebraska. These states have about one sixth of the total building and loan resources, it is claimed.

"Between $600,000,000 and $700,000,000 of the $5,775,000,000 home loans, now held by individual lenders, mortgage companies, and miscellaneous lenders, will be transferred to the books of savings, building and loan associations in this country before the end of the year," said Mr. Schneider. "This will come about in two ways. In the first place we will make many more loans to purchase existing homes than we have made for many years.

"Public opinion in favor of the long-term amortized loan has become strong enough to make today's home buyers in a great majrity of cases demand this kind of loan.

Refinancing Second Method

"The second way in which the transfer from other mortgage sources will be made is through out-and-out refinancing, such as we have been doing in very considerable volume for the past year. Between these two processes and the addition of more than $300,000,000 in loans on newly constructed homes to the present loan portfolios of our associations, the summary of the urban home mortgage indebtedness for the country by the end of the year should show about 30 per cent of the total home debt held by our loan associations. Our part now is only 23 per cent of the $17,500,000 total estimated for January of this year by the Federal Home Loan Bank Board."

Making it as easy to buy a home as an automobile was urged by Phillip S. Hanna, editor of the Chicago Journal of Commerce. Five times as many homes could be sold under a more modern title plan as are sold today, he said, and pointed out that fully three-fourths of the sales of automobiles are consummated because the seller is able to deliver at the moment the buyer is in the mood.

Newspapers Have Advertising Gain

CHICAGO, March 9 (AP)—For the week ended Feb. 29 retail advertising in newspapers of 66 major cities totaled 15,213,094 lines, 1.9 per cent more than the 14,929,936 lines carried in the corresponding week of 1935, the magazine Advertising Age reported toady.

The 1936 total thus far was 131,541,688 lines, compared to 129,448,300 last year, an increase of 1.6 per cent.

China's Rice Crop 15 P. C. Above 1934-35 Harvest

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 9—China's rice crop for the season 1935-36 is estimated at 41,500,000 short tons of cleaned rice, compared with 36,400,000 tons in 1934-35, and with an average crop of 43,000,000 short tons, according to a Shanghai report to the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. This represents an increase of about 15 per cent, compared with the 1934-35 harvest, but a reduction of about 3 per cent, compared with average production.

Prices for 1935-36 crop rice in most sections of China are substantially lower than a year ago, but only slightly under the 10-year average. At Shanghai the price quoted for common-grade rice during the first three months of the current season averaged $1.87 for 100 pounds in United States currency, compared with $2.36 per 100 pounds during the like quarter of the 1934-35 season. During January, 1936, Shanghai prices averaged only $1.62 per 100 pounds. Prices during the spring months will be higher, it is expected, provided foreign rice prices do not decline sharply.

Hull Talk Favoring International Gold Standard Attacked

NEW YORK, March 9 (AP)—The Committee for the Nation, in a telegram today to Secretary of State Cordell Hull, protested against a return to an international gold standard, saying it would be damaging to American producers.

Referring to the Secretary's address last week in Baltimore, the committee said:

"What logic leads you to defend our having abandoned the gold standard and devalued the dollar, and in the same speech to urge that we shall now return to an international gold standard?

"You say this is needed to assure 'stability.' Stability for whom? Certainly not for American agriculture. Certainly not for American producers of lead, zinc, copper, petroleum, lumber, etc. Certainly not for American labor.

"The gold standard ruined agriculture and basic raw material producers everywhere. The gold standard never gave stability of prices, except over brief and fleeting periods."

The only stability in money and prices, the committee said, "attained in recent years has been by those countries which abandoned the gold standard, managed their currencies and have refused to follow the course you now advocate."

The "discredited gold standard," it said, "more than anything else, caused the depression."

Chicago Business Continues to Rise To Higher Ground

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, March 9—Business in Chicago during the past week continued to rise to higher levels, according to the Chicago Association of Commerce. Promotion sales and early Easter buying lead favorable buying conditions.

Wholsalers also reported satisfactory conditions, although trade with the Northwest is far under expectations. With one-way traffic still prevalent on many of the snow-covered highways of Wisconsin and other colder states, some distributors found it advisable to keep their traveling salesmen in Chicago awaiting more propitious weather conditions to follow their trade outlets on delayed Easter purchases.

Ready-to-wear houses are extremely busy with most of the leaders demanding at least two weeks on deliveries. A stiffening of prices and wider demands by rural buyers are keeping this section of the Chicago market busy.

Better interest is also being manifested by prospective automobile buyers. Sales are well ahead of the same period a year ago.

Public utilities had another good week with the consumption record continuing its lead over last year.

Rents are stiffening and new building projects continue to mount in number and capital invested.

Your Income Tax

This is the twenty-sixth of a series of articles by the United States Bureau of Internal Revenue explaining the federal income tax.

Automobile Deductions

With the number of automobile owners registering in the millions, the question of deductions for the cost of operation and maintenance of a motorcar frequently arises.

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The purchase price of an automobile, whether it is to be used for business or pleasure, cannot be deducted from gross income. If used for business, it is a capital expenditure; if used for pleasure, it is a personal expenditure—both deductions being expressly prohibited by the income-tax law.

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Several deductions, however, are allowable in connection with the cost of maintenance and operation of an automobile, used either for business or pleasure. If used exclusively for business, deductions may be taken for the cost of gasoline, oil, repairs, garage rent, and other necessary operation and upkeep expenses. Depreciation, based on the cost of the car and its estimated useful life, also is deductible.

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Other deductible items are as follows: Sums paid during the taxable year for registration fees, drivers' licenses, personal property tax, and municipal taxes; interest on money borrowed for the purchase of a motorcar, either for business or for pleasure; loss sustained by reason of damage while car is being used for business, provided such loss is not covered by insurance or otherwise; damages paid for injury to another, provided that the car was being used for business at the time, and the damage was not covered by insurance or otherwise; and the amount paid for insurance on motor vehicles used for business purposes.

Hudson's Working Capital Position Best in 4 Years

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DETROIT, March 9 — Hudson Motor Car Company reveals substantial improvement in its cash and working capital position in the company consolidated balance sheet as of Dec. 31, 1935, as compared with the close of the preceding year. A. Edward Barit, president, points out that the company's net working capital of $9,966,661 is greater than at any time in the past four years.

"Hudson's working capital in the past year," said Mr. Barit, "increased $2,078,000 as a result of operations alone. This figure takes no account of the further increase resulting from the introduction of new capital during 1935."

PWA Loan System To Municipalities Facing New Test

By Harold M. Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 9—The new-deal program of electrifying America with federal funds faces another cross-roads within a few weeks, when it is probable that the PWA system of loan-and-grant to municipalities, states and districts will come up for test before the Supreme Court. Both the utility companies and Mr. Ickes of the PWA have expressed eagerness to get this controversial issue decided, and it now appears that the May session of the Supreme Court may hear it, in the shape of the Buzzard's Roost case, involving Greenwood County, South Carolina, the Duke Power Company, and the PWA.

Loan-and-Grant Legality

The significance of the issue is quite as great as that of the recent TVA case, for in large part the effectiveness of such programs as TVA depends upon the legality of the PWA loan-and-grant program. The full intent of the new-deal power program consists in federal power production to be distributed to public bodies, particularly municipalities, rather than to the private companies whose distribution systems already cover the country.

Most municipalities and local districts, however, have been so hard hit by the depression as to be in no financial condition to construct distribution systems to use the federal power. Hence the activity of the PWA in its loan-and-grant program. TVA's program, for example, will be seriously handicapped if it cannot get distribution not only in small towns such as Tupelo and Florence in northwest Alabama and northeast Mississippi, but also in such cities as Chattanooga, Knoxville, Nashville, and Memphis. In the Pacific Northwest the power from Bonneville is intended for Portland, from Skagit Dam for Seattle, and when (and if) Grand Coulee is raised to a high dam with turbines, a good part of its power will seek PWA-subsidized municipal outlets.

See Widespread Duplication

This is not to say that the entire loan-and-grant program is for municipal outlets for federal hydro power. In a number of cases the federal aid is given for municipal generation as well as distribution. Moreover the P. U. R. Executive Information Service tabulates some $165,000,000 of PWA advances to states and local districts, in nearly all cases for complete electric operations, i.e. hydro production, transmission, and distribution, as against only $37,000,000 of advances to municipalities.

The utility companies, however, find all these PWA grants-in-aid to be similar threats to their own operations, whether the power is to be generated by the state, district, or municipal borrower, or whether the latter is merely to be enabled to distribute federal hydro power. In virtually every case they assert that the federal money will go into a duplication and paralleling of their own services, and can get markets only by taking them away from the private companies.

Hence whenever possible they have obtained court injunctions against the grants. Mr. Ickes has called himself the most enjoined man in the United States. The total of municipal grants would be much greater were it not for these court stays, and if the government ultimately wins the right to make such grants the total will expand sharply unless budget-balancing pressure in Congress puts a legislative brake on where the private companies failed to put a judicial brake on.

The Buzzard's Roost Case

Fifty-four of the PWA's 274 non-federal-power allotments are now involved in injunction proceedings. At least 13 such cases are before the District of Columbia Federal Court. Of the 54 cases the nearest now to the Supreme Court is the so-called Buzzard's Roost case. Greenwood County, South Carolina, obtained a loan and grant from the PWA of $2,852,000 to construct a hydro dam at Buzzard's Roost, together with transmission and distribution lines in territory said to be already served by the Duke Power Company. The company won in the Federal District Court, but lost on Feb. 21 in the Fourth United States Circuit Court of Appeals at Charleston. Both Newton D. Baker's law firm and the Edison Electric Institute were represented at the trial.

Mr. Ickes has now dared the private companies to carry the case immediately to the Supreme Court, which they had intended to do anyway. In addition, five suits are to be heard in the District of Columbia Supreme Court on March 30, involving municipal projects in Vermont, Alabama, Mississippi, and Texas.

Supreme Court hearings in the Buzzard's Roost case will probably come in the first half of April.

Shanghai's Exports to U. S. Increased Notably in 1935

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

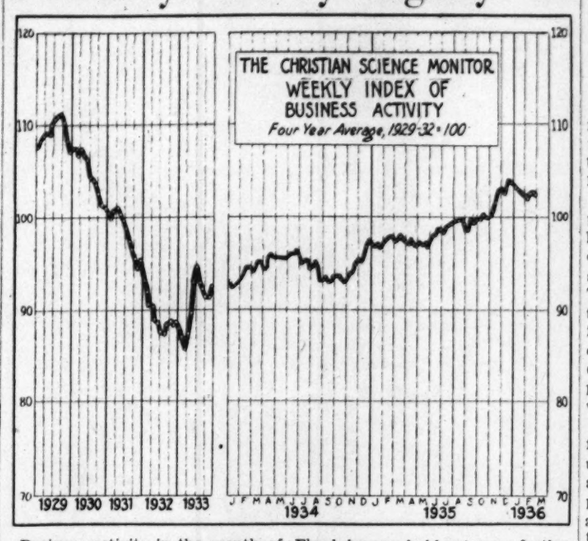
WASHINGTON, March 9 — Shanghai's export trade with the United States increased notably in 1935 as compared with 1934, according to a vice-consul report from Shanghai to the Commerce Department.

Exports certified at the American consulate-general at Shanghai during 1935 were valued at $19,758,146, compared with $13,544,268 in the preceding year, an increase of approximately 50 per cent.

With a few exceptions, it is pointed out, there was no appreciable increase of the export commodity prices during the past year, and most of the items exported showed considerable quantity increases.

Among commodities which registered outstanding advances in this trade during 1935 as compared with 1934, the report shows, were egg products, vegetable food products, the textile group such as wool, and straw hats, and chemicals and related products.

Monitor's Business Index Shows February Activity Slightly Off



Business activity in the month of February as registered by The Christian Science Monitor weekly index averaged slightly below that of the previous month. The index shows an advance in the middle weeks of the month which checked the rather extended decline of the preceding weeks, and was offset only fractionally in the closing week. On Feb. 29 the index registered 102.3 (prel.) compared with 102.6 on Feb. 22 and 97.5 on March 2, 1935.

February averages for the three constituents of the weekly index are all lower than January. Miscellaneous carloadings on an adjusted basis advanced in recent weeks following a sharp decline in January, but are still below the level at the opening of the year. Electric power output in two weeks lost its gain of the previous month, and registers slightly below the first week in January. Bank debits outside New York City have shown smaller variations than the other series, and the adjusted index has moved irregularly sidewise in the last two months.

Weather conditions, which acted as a retarding influence last month on industrial output, retail trade, construction, and distribution, will, with the moderation which set in late in the month, be beneficial to these lines and business in general. Flood dangers hold out some further check in certain areas.

Automobile output reveals only a slight gain a week ago but, while there is still some uncertainty for spring prospects following the marked activity in the closing months of last year with the advanced showing of new models, indications are that the low point in production has been reached, and a substantial pick-up in retail sales of automobiles has already been reported.

The outlook for the retail trade and steel industry is most encouraging. Already reports are coming in of the sharp increase in retail sales and pre-Easter activity is especially promising. A further slight increase in steel ingot percentage capacity has been recorded. Railroad purchases of steel are holding at a high level but increases are no longer looked for in this direction. With better weather, requirements for the construction industry are higher, and heavier orders are being placed for agricultural implements.

The following table gives the weekly index and its components adjusted for seasonal variation and related to the base 1929-32 as 100:

	Feb. 29,* 1936	Feb. 22, 1936	Mar 2, 1935
Combined index	102.3	102.6	97.5
Bk debits outside N. Y. C.	94.5	94.6	92.7
Elec power prod.	116.5	118.0	106.0
Car loadings, misc	96.0	95.2	93.7

*—Not computed.

The Week in Wall Street

By Harold M. Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

New York

With the resumption of the uptrend in stock prices last week the current bull market is now rapidly approaching an all-time record for longevity. By the end of next week the market will have been in a definite uptrend for almost exactly a year. The precise date when the present market started is a matter of professional disagreement among statisticians, some saying March 15 and some March 18.

This constitutional vigor on the part of the market has elicited considerable comment, much scanning of the records, and a slight anxiety. When the move was much younger, it was noted that the typical upleg in a bull market rarely ran over 120 trading days. The market, however, sailed through its statistically appointed day of passing and is now rounding the 300-day mark. Only two markets in the stock exchange's history have outlived the present, one in 1904 and one in 1911. Another month and these records will be swept away.

Tax News Aids Market

The chief steam behind the week's rise was an "after us the deluge" interpretation of the probable consequences of the President's "squirrel" tax on undistributed corporate earnings. Complex calculations busied Street statisticians all week as to how the dividend policies of various companies would be affected. The Street was almost unanimously in favor of additional taxes, and even willing to concede that corporations offered a fair target, but also opposed almost unanimously to the ulterior purpose in the tax, of penalizing established corporation financial policy. Traders, however, hastened to capitalize the quick profits in the program, which is generally expected here to make good times better and bad times worse. Prices advanced much as they do on "inflation" fears.

Good business news provided strong support for the uptrend. As the brokerage house of Frazier Jelke put it, "Business statistics have begun to reflect the rebound of trade from the curtailment caused by severe weather in January and February. Carloadings last week were 11.4 per cent ahead of a year ago, compared with 6.1 per cent above 1935 in the preceding week. Automobile production, this week, is estimated at 84,705 cars compared with 64,956 vehicles in the last week of February.

"Automobile dealers report rapidly improving retail distribution. Department store sales are increasing. Steel operations are higher. There is a better demand for copper. Business in March apparently will be considerably more active because of the February curtailment."

The success of the Treasury offering was almost phenomenal. It was favorably priced and the oversubscription was so heavy as to raise difficult problems in the allocations. Cumbersome oversubscriptions became so frequent a few years ago that the Treasury limited bank subscriptions to one half of capital and surplus. But such limitations cannot be applied to all would-be buyers, and the price attracted a host of "free riders" who intended to subscribe and then sell out their purchases at a quick profit.

The new offering was followed by a strong market in Government securities reaching on Friday what the Wall Street Journal called "a record in records" when 20 out of 21 Government bond issues reached new highs for the year and 17 reached new all-time high records.

Successful U. S. Refunding

The comparative reaction to bonds and notes was also very favorable to Treasury refunding policy. The combined offering of 15-12 year 2¾ per cent bonds and five-year 1½ per cent notes was identical with the successful Dec. 15 offering except that the bonds offered in December had a slightly shorter maturity of 12-10 years. Nevertheless, the proportion of demand for bonds this time was much higher, both as to cash subscriptions and the exchange offering for the April 15 maturity.

The effect on banking figures was about as expected. The $101,000,000 increase in brokers' loans was almost entirely attributed to dealers' preparations for the offering. The Treasury allowed its balance with the reserve to run off slightly, anticipating the probability that on the subscription date next Monday excess reserves will be drawn down by the banks by about $700,000,000 for their subscriptions.

The week's capital flotations, which totaled $130,000,000 and exceeded $100,000,000 for the second time this year, were predominantly railroad offerings and were taken to usher in a heavy volume of railroad refunding in the next few months. Both the Chicago Union Station $44,000,000 offering and that of the Virginian Railway for $60,000,000 were the largest of their kind in several years, and were also conspicuous for the 3¾ per cent coupon. So small a coupon for rail offerings has not, with the exception of Pennsylvania's offering, in January, been seen in a generation. These issues went immediately to substantial premiums, like the Treasury's offering.

The success of the Kingdom of Norway's $17,000,000 offering, the first of its kind since 1934, is said to be responsible for the talk of another financing job for the Kingdom of Denmark.

The Bank Situation

This is the season for bank dividend meetings. A year ago at this time Guaranty Trust shocked the bank stock market by cutting its annual rate from $20 to $12, and last fall Central Hanover and Bankers' Trust made simultaneous 33 per cent cuts. Last week no cuts were announced and none are expected this week, though there is a faint worry about the $100 rate of the ultra-conservative First National, due to some remarks of the chairman last December. The banks here are probably not making as much on current operations as last year, due to lower interest rates and the double burden of deposit insurance and pay-roll tax, but are doing better on portfolios, with fewer write-offs.

The action of the Reserve Board in turning down three Reserve Bank presidents and turning out six Federal Reserve agents was taken by the Street to confirm its suspicions that the board would prove largely a rubber stamp for Chairman Eccles. The ousted Federal Reserve agent here, Mr. J. H. Case, is highly respected by local bankers for his record and ability. The reasons of old age and economy which the board cited for its house cleaning of conservatives were regarded here as subterfuges to accomplish what Mr. Eccles was not able to accomplish in Congress last year.

Commodity Prices Decrease Sharply In Feb. 29 Week

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 9—Commodity prices decreased sharply in the week ended Feb. 29, according to the United States Department of Labor.

Declines of 3.9 per cennt in farm products and 2.5 per cent in foods largely accounted for the 11.1 percent decrease in the general index. The all comodity index now stands at 79.9 per cent of the 1926 average, the lowest point reached since early in November, 1935. Despite a net decline of 1.2 per cent during the current year, the index is still 0.4 per cent above the corresponding week of a year ago.

In addition to farm products and foods, the hides and leather products, textile products and chemicals and drugs groups each declined 0.3 per cent. Fuel and lighting materials and miscellaneous commodities, on the other hand, increased 0.3 per cent. Metals and metal products, building materials and house furnishing goods remained unchanged at the levels of the preceding week.

Raw materials decreased 1.8 per cent during the week, and finished products were 1 per cent lower. Semimanufactured articles advanced 0.1 per cent, as did also all commodities other than farm products and processed foods. The large group of all commodities other than farm products (nonagricultural) declined 0.5 per cent.

	Feb. 29, 1936	Feb. 22, 1936	Mar. 2, 1935	Mar 3, 1934
Commodity Groups—				
All commodities	79.9	80.8	79.6	73.6
Farm products	78.4	81.6	80.0	62.0
Foods	82.2	84.3	82.5	67.5
Hides & leather prod	96.2	96.5	86.6	89.8
Textile products	70.3	70.5	69.4	76.6
Fuel & lighting mate	77.4	77.2	73.9	73.5
Metals & metal prod	85.9	85.9	85.0	85.1
Building materials	85.2	85.2	84.7	86.5
Chemicals and drugs	79.7	79.9	81.6	75.4
Housefurnishing goods	82.8	82.8	81.9	82.3
Miscel. commodities	68.2	68.0	69.9	68.6
All commodities other than farm products and foods	79.1	79.0	77.6	78.6
All commodities other than farm products	80.2	80.6	77.5	76.6
Raw materials	78.6	80.0	*	*
Finished products	81.5	82.3	*	*
Semimanufac. articles	74.8	74.7	*	*

*—Not computed.

Fewer Hogs Raised On Farms Last Year Than for Year 1934

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 9—There were 50,674,000 pigs raised in 1935 compared with 53,329,000 in 1934, according to the Alexander Hamilton Institute. In 1933 the number of pigs raised totaled 81,757,000. The pig crop in 1935, however, exceeded the number slaughtered, which dropped to 47,137,000 in 1935 from 72,946,000 in 1934, when slaughter was far in excess of the output.

Consequently, the number of hogs on farms showed an increase of 3,537,000 head in 1935 as against a decrease of 19,617,000 in 1934. The number of hogs on farms at the beginning of 1936, however, was exceptionally small, totaling only 43,541,000 head. Excepting 1935, this number was smaller than in any previous year of the current century. It was 38.8 per cent below the record high of 69,304,000 head at the beginning of 1923.

More hogs will be raised in 1936 than in 1935, but the crop will probably fall below normal. While there should be some increase during 1936 in the number on farms, there will not be any extensive building up of the supply in view of the prospect of an increase in slaughter.

It will be a number of years, even with favorable corn crops, before the inroads made on the hog supply by the droughts and the Government's restriction program is fully remedied.

Lumber Orders Drop 8 P. C. During Week

WASHINGTON, March 9 (AP)—The National Lumber Manufacturers' Association today reported lumber orders during the week ended Feb. 29 were 8 per cent less than the preceding week.

Reports from 534 down and operating softwood and hardwood mills showed the industry stood at 51 per cent of the 1929 acreage of production and 58 per cent of 1929 shipments.

New business was the lowest since September, shipments were 2 per cent below the previous week, and production about the same.

Production during the week totaled 182,195,000 feet, shipments 200,094,000 feet, and booked orders 177,875,000 feet.

Forest products carloadings aggregated 29,866 cars, or 5473 more than the preceding week, 3856 more than the corresponding week in 1935, and 8290 more than the corresponding week of 1934.

American Locomotive Loss For 1935 Less Than 1934

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 9—The American Locomotive Company reports a loss for 1935 of $1,421,289 after depreciation, federal capital stock taxes and other charges, and after $50,182 income represented by appreciation in the market value of securities previously written down. In 1934, the loss amounted to $2,071,825, after consideration had been given to $85,011 of income representing appreciation in market value of securities previously written down.

"While there has not yet been any material resumption of purchases of locomotives," William C. Dickerman, president, said in his letter to stockholders, "the prospects for the coming year seem somewhat brighter. During the first six weeks of 1936 the company received orders for 24 locomotives."

World Stock of U. S. Cotton Shows Drop Of 1,094,000 Bales

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 9—World stock of American cotton totaled 1,094,000 bales smaller on Jan. 31 than on the like date last year, according to the New York Cotton Exchange Service. This, the report continues, was partly offset by the fact that the world stock of foreign growths was 451,000 larger.

Production and consumption of American cotton have declined greatly, while production of cotton abroad and consumption of foreign growths have increased by practically as much as American cotton has declined. The most striking feature of the tabulation is that it shows that world consumption of all growths of cotton during the first half of the cotton season was running very much higher than in any corresponding period in previous years.

Production of American cotton, with allowance for city crop items, is only 10,487,000 bales this season, compared with 14,365,000 in 1928-29. On the other hand, production of foreign growths was 14,763,000 bales this season, as compared with 11,056,000 in the predepression season. World production of all cottons this season was 25,250,000 bales, as against 25,421,000 in 1928-29.

The world stock of American cotton on Jan. 31, including government-financed cotton, was 13,374,000 bales, compared with 11,926,000 on the same date in 1929. The world stock of foreign growths on the same dates, respectively, was 12,287,000 bales, as against 10,412,000. The world stock of all growths was 25,661,000 bales, as against 22,338,000.

Emergency Farm Crop Loans To Be Ready in Few Days

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 9—W. I. Myers, governor of the Farm Credit Administration, announces that emergency crop and feed loans for the year 1936 will be available within the next few days. These loans were authorized by Roosevelt Feb. 28.

The loans will be limited to the minimum amount necessary to meet the immediate and actual cash needs of farmers who are unable to obtain credit from any other source, and in no instance exceed $200 to one farmer. Applicants who can get credit from any other source, including a production credit association, will not be eligible for emergency loans, Mr. Myers explained.

The loans will bear interest at the rate of 5½ per cent a year and be secured by a first lien, or an agreement to give a first lien, on all crops financed in whole or part with the proceeds of the emergency loan. Where loans are made for the production of feed for livestock, they will be secured by a first lien on the livestock to be fed.

Where farmers applying for emergency loans are the tenants of a private landowner or concern, the maximum amount of loans to the tenants of one landowner in one county may not exceed $500. The maximum amount of loans to members of one household who are occupants of the same farm is $200.

All disbursements will be made from the regional Emergency Crop and Feed Loan Offices, located at Springfield, Mass., Baltimore, Columbia, S. C., Memphis, Dallas, St. Louis, St. Paul, Omaha, Wichita, Salt Lake City and Spokane.

Corn Products Net Equals $2.62 Share

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 9—Corn Products Refining Company net income for 1935 amounted to $8,347,907 after expenses, taxes, depreciation, provision for contingencies and estimated loss on investment in mortgage and other charges.

After providing for regular dividends of 7 per cent on the preferred stock, the income was equal to $2.62 a share on 2,530,000 shares of common stock. In 1934 the company earned $9,702,696, or $3.10 a common share.

Explaining the reduced earnings, George M. Moffett, president, said in his letter to stockholders:

"The decline in net income which was 13.9 per cent below 1934, was due wholly to a shrinkage in the profits from domestic operations. Fortunately, this was partly offset by an increase in income from foreign affiliates and domestic subsidiaries in other lines of business. The decrease in domestic profits was principally due to the increased cost of corn, which made the prices of products relatively high compared with the prices of competing articles, principally cane and beet sugars and tapioca and sago starch."

Goodyear Tire Earnings Show Gain of 19.7 P. C.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 9—Goodyear Tire & Rubber Company reports for the year 1935 a net profit of $5,452,240 after all charges for interest, discount and minority equities in the earnings of its subsidiaries, a gain of 19.7 per cent over the net profit of $4,553,964 in 1934. Before interest charges but after providing $8,289,783 for depreciation of plant and $16,988,624 for taxes and duties of all kinds levied on the consolidated companies, consolidated earnings in 1935 amounted to $33,897,310 compared with $8,014,294 the year before.

Net sales for 1935 were $164,863,974, or 20 per cent more than those of $136,800,764 in 1934.

Cash and government securities held on Dec. 31 amounted to $25,987,223, and net working capital was $98,456,388, compared with $96,708,513 a year before. The company had no bank debt.

Air Traffic Is Expected to Show Good 1936 Gains

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 9—Increased use of air transportation is virtually assured, according to a report by Poor's Publishing Company. Strong bids for traffic are being made by transport companies, the survey says, through greater speed, safety and accommodation. Aircraft companies are being helped by a public that is becoming less expense conscious.

"That the American public is becoming more air-minded," continues the report, "is attested by the new high record established by domestic airlines in passenger traffic. The number of passengers carried in 1935 increased 61 per cent over 1934 and 52 per cent above the previous peak registered in 1931. Express carried in 1935 also set a new high which was 79 per cent above 1934, the previous high year.

"In the field of aircraft manufacturing, three sources of income can be depended upon to contribute to increased earnings in 1936. These are military, transport and foreign business. Congressional appropriations for War Department expenditures include $45,540,000 for new planes and equipment. This is to be spent during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1937, and, coupled with unfilled orders on manufacturers' books, should result in higher earnings.

"The growing use of airmail, air express and air travel will necessitate the purchase of new equipment by the transport companies."

Foreign Currencies Sell Off Quickly But Rally Later

By the Associated Press

International political developments sent leading foreign currencies into a rapid nose dive in terms of the dollar in early exchange transactions today but short covering caused a mild rally in later dealings.

The French franc dipped to 6.62½ cents and then rallied to 6.63¾, where it was .01¼ of a cent lower on balance; the Holland guilder dropped to 68.43 cents before rallying to 62.45, off .15 of a cent, and German marks yielded .15 of a cent to 40.45 before steadying. The British pound sterling sold as low as $4.96⅞ but steadied and climbed back to $4.97¾, where it was off 1 cent from Saturday.

In London there was a strong movement into the dollar. Continental sources sold French francs there and bought American balances. The official equalization fund steadied francs at around 75 to the pound.

The American unit closed at 4.97 7-16 to the pound, compared with Saturday's New York rate of 4.98¾. In Paris the dollar ended at 6.633 cents to the franc, as against Saturday's close of 6.6475.

American Smelting Earns $5.01 Share

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 9—A consolidated net income of $13,768,153 for 1935 is reported by American Smelting & Refining Company after all charges, including taxes and bond interests.

This is equal, after dividend requirements on both classes of preferred stocks, to $5.01 each on the 1,829,940 shares of common stock outstanding. It compares with $7,583,202, or $1.63 a common share, in 1934.

The consolidated balance sheet of Dec. 31 shows current assets of $94,170,309 and current liabilities of $21,709,014, against $90,909,827 and $14,451,584, respectively, at the close of 1934. Metal stocks were valued at $54,988,676, against $52,908,072. The surplus account was $16,323,741, against $11,618,564. The company said that since Dec. 31 it had paid the $4,900,000 of bank loans incurred last summer to aid in refunding its 5 per cent bonds.

The company last year produced 1,869,299 ounces of gold, 97,317,373 ounces of silver, 369,600 tons of lead, 204,452 tons of copper and 64,173 tons of zinc.

Three New Banks Opened In Three States in Week

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, March 9—Three new banks were opened last week, according to the weekly banking bulletin issued by Rand-McNally & Co., one in North Carolina, one in South Carolina and one in Wisconsin.

The bulletin also reports one change in title in Tennessee and three discontinued banks.

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The Children's Page

A Monday Page

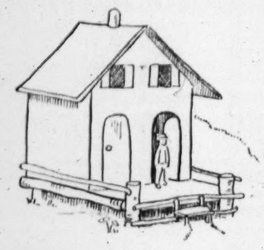
A Snow Man Bringing Gifts

By J. May Fenwick

THE adventure really began at tea time. It was one of those exciting, cozy sort of days when it has been snowing, and you run about leaving footprints behind you wherever you go; and you make snowballs and snow bunnies and snow men.

Then the sun turns big and rosy and gradually fades away, taking the light with it, and mother's voice calls from the porch, "Time to come in!"

Rolly and Polly had had a glorious afternoon in the snow, and now they sat at tea in the cozy sitting room. They chattered away like two



THE BAROMETER HOUSE

little magpies, while Mr. and Mrs. Barometer laughed to hear of the wonderful things they had done.

"I told you yesterday there were snow clouds about," remarked Mr. Barometer. "Trust me to know a cloud when I see one!" (Mr. Barometer was making a special study of clouds.)

Mrs. Barometer, whose face was a rosy red as she knelt before the fire toasting crumpets, laughed.

"And I told you that if it snowed, the sun would seem all the more beautiful afterward," she said.

"Yes, and it did!" cried Polly. "It was a beautiful red ball."

"So was the snow beautiful," added Rolly, speaking with his mouth full of buttery crumpet.

A Knock on the Door

Just then there was a rat-a-tat-tat at Mr. Barometer's door. (There were two doors, one which was Mr. Barometer's own special door at which he stood when on duty, and the other which was Mrs. Barometer's own special door at which she stood when on duty.)

"Who can that be?" whispered Mrs. Barometer.

Mr. Barometer got up from his seat and opened his door. It was quite dark outside, but the light from the sitting room showed a man wrapped up warmly with a big muffler round his neck.

"I have lost my way," he said, in a deep and rather grumpy kind of voice.

"Where do you want to go?" asked Mr. Barometer.

"Home, of course," said the man, more gruffly still. "I am trying to find the path to my new house, but ever since I got off the bus I have been wandering about in the snow."

"I think I know your way," said Mrs. Barometer, going to the door. "Have you taken the house on the road that leads to the hills?"

"Yes," said the man, but not quite so grumpily, because Mrs. Barometer was smiling very kindly at him.

"It must be the house just beyond Gigi, the goat-boy's châlet. I heard that it had been taken. Mr. Barometer will show you the way!" she said, still smiling.

Mr. Barometer cast a longing backward look at the table, and at the two little buttery children sitting there. It was very cozy inside, and very cold out!

Mrs. Barometer's Smile

But, somehow, Mrs. Barometer's cheery smile always set one doing the kindly thing, and Mr. Barometer put on his overcoat without another word, and went out with the gruff stranger, shutting his door behind him.

Rolly and Polly felt very excited! It was always exciting when new people came to live near by, and the thought of this new neighbor sent a thrill through them!

"What a grumpy voice he had!" remarked Polly.

"Deep, deep down," said Rolly.

Mrs. Barometer looked thoughtful. "Perhaps it is like those heavy snow clouds," she said. "The sun seemed all the more beautiful when they had cleared away a little. I dare say he has a sunny smile, too."

Polly Has an Idea

The next day, after breakfast, when Mr. and Mrs. Barometer began to be busy with their work, Rolly and Polly went out to play in the snow again. It was still early and the sun had not long reappeared in the sky.

"Rolly," said Polly, "I have an idea."

"What is it?" asked Rolly.

"Let's make a lovely surprise for the Stranger Man!"

"Oh, yes," agreed Rolly. "What shall it be?"

"I don't know," said Polly. "Let's both think hard for a minute."

They stood still in the snow and thought.

"I know!" said Rolly suddenly.

"So do I," said Polly.

"Let's make him a huge snow man!" said Rolly.

"That's a lovely idea," said Polly. "Mine was that we should each give him one of our big oranges."

"That's a good idea, too," said Rolly. "Let's get the oranges, and then we can do both things."

Polly slipped back to Barometer House to fetch the oranges, while Rolly went into the shed behind the house to fetch their two small wooden spades.

Presently they reached the Stranger Man's house. The blinds were still drawn; evidently he was not yet up.

Early Visitors

"Good!" said Polly. "It will be all the more of a surprise when he wakes and sees the snow man."

Very quietly they set to work to shovel up the snow into a big heap in the middle of the garden in front of the house. Then they patted it and shaped it until it looked more and more like a snow man. They even made two arms, as if he were holding them out to someone. They put stones and sticks for his eyes, nose, and mouth, and he really looked a very kind snow man as he stood and smiled.

"Let's put an orange on each arm," whispered Rolly.

They fixed the fruit on carefully so that it wouldn't roll off, and then stood back to admire their work.

"It looks just as if he were saying, 'Please have an orange,' doesn't it?" whispered Polly.

"Yes," whispered Rolly, "and his face seems to shine with his smile!"

The sound of a door slamming made them start.

"He is waking up! Quick, let's hide behind those bushes and watch," said Polly, and then ran, helter-skelter to a clump of evergreens close by.

They were only just in time, for no sooner were they out of sight than the front door opened and there stood the Stranger Man. From the bushes Rolly and Polly watched him. He looked up at the sky and gave a little grumbly grunt which made the children clutch each other's hands. Suppose he were angry with them for going into his garden and making a snow man of his snow! Suppose he did not like oranges! All sorts of uncomfortable supposes came to them as they watched.

A Jolly Surprise

The Stranger Man finished looking at the sky and turned his attention to the mountains in the distance, which were very beautiful. Then he let his eyes move slowly over the country until they arrived at his garden, and at last he saw the snow man.

Rolly and Polly squeezed each other's hands tighter still, and began to wish they had not thought of making that snow man or of putting two oranges on his arms.

The Stranger Man opened his eyes and mouth wide.

"What's all this? What's all this?" he muttered in a deep, deep voice.

Polly looked over her shoulder to see if it were possible to run away without being seen. Rolly shook his head as if he wanted to tell her it was no good; that there was nothing they could do but stay where they were.

The Stranger Man walked up to the snow man and began to make funny, deep, grumbly noises, softly at first and then louder, until Polly suddenly jumped up and cried, "It's all right, Rolly, he's laughing."

There was no mistake about it. The Stranger Man turned round quickly when he heard her voice, and his face was one big smile.

"Ho, ho, ho! Ha, ha, ha!" he laughed.

It made Rolly and Polly laugh too.

"Did you make this?" asked the Stranger Man.

"Yes, yes!" said Rolly.

"To give you a surprise," added Polly.

"I haven't had such a nice surprise as this for a long time," said the Stranger Man.

"Do you—do you like oranges?" asked Polly, shyly.

"I love them!" said the Stranger Man, deep, deep down.

"AND snow mans?" asked Rolly.

"I should think so!" said the Stranger Man, and laughed again, "Ho, ho, ho! Ha, ha, ha!"

"Rolly," whispered Polly, "that must be his sunshine smile. Mother was quite right!"

A Painting by Barbara Brown; Courtesy of Holman's Print Shop, Inc., Boston

Jack, be nimble;
Jack, be quick;
Jack, jump over
The candlestick.

Making Friends in Other Lands

Our Mail Bag

MANY girls and boys who are studying about other countries in school find that it is great fun to correspond with children of those lands through the Mail Bag.

Now and again we are delighted to get letters from these children telling us how many correspondents they have gained in different countries and how much they enjoy the friendships made in this way. EDITOR

Pasadena, California

Dear Editor:

I am eight years old and I am in the third grade.

Our class has been studying Japan and now we are studying Holland. I should like to hear from a little girl in Holland or Japan. I have a stamp collection, too.

Nancy M. M.

Melrose, Massachusetts

Dear Editor:

I am nine years of age. I am in the fourth grade and have been studying Switzerland. I should like to hear from some little boy or girl that lives there.

I would also like to hear from some little child who lives in Scotland, Holland, Russia, or France. My father went to Paris and brought me back two dolls. I have called them "Pierre" and "Adriene."

Hope M.

The following would like to exchange letters with children in other parts of the world:

Richard D. (5), San Diego, California. Would like to hear from boys in Canada.

Marcia H. (5), Coronado, California. Would like to hear from girls in China.

Nanette H. (5), Los Angeles, California. Would like to hear from girls in England.

Hazel E. (6), San Diego, California. Would like to hear from girls in Missouri.

Lawrie B. (6), San Diego, California. Would like to hear from boys in France.

Josephine D. (6), San Diego, California.

Verna C. (7), Glendale, California. Would like to hear from girls in Scotland.

Joan M. (7), Campo, California. Would like to hear from girls in Japan.

Katharine R. (7), Corvallis, Oregon. Would like to hear from girls in Holland.

Barbara Ann E. (8), Beverly Hills, California. Would like to hear from girls her own age. She is in the third grade, and takes tap dancing; is interested also in dolls, pets and gardening.

Shirley Jayne E. (8), Colorado Springs, Colorado. Would like to hear from girls in England and America. Likes to ride horseback.

Betty D. (8), San Diego, California.

Harriet B. (8), Lynwood, California. Would like to hear from girls in Japan.

Mary Anna H. (8), Escondido, California. Would like to hear from girls in England.

Rosemary S., San Diego, California. Would like to hear from girls in Spain.

Doris P. (9), Decatur, Illinois. Would like to hear from girls from foreign lands. Takes tap dancing. Likes dogs.

Harriet W. (9), Concord, New Hampshire. Interested in stamp collecting.

Carol O. (9), Coronado, California. Would like to hear from girls in Australia.

Patsy Anne S. (9), National City, California. Would like to hear from girls in England. Collects coins and would be glad to exchange them.

Bobby C. (9), Los Angeles, California. Would like to hear from boys in Spain describing the things they do.

Marian W. (10), Melrose, Massachusetts. Would like to hear from someone in Wales or New Zealand.

Erma Lou J. (10), Slocan City, B. C., Canada. Would like to hear from correspondents abroad. Interested in stamp collecting, hiking and out-of-doors sports.

Jeanne B. (10), Oakland, California. Would like to correspond with country girls living in Spain, China, Japan, or Portugal.

Patricia H. (10), Duncan, B. C., Vancouver.

Dorothy C. (10), San Diego, California. Would like to hear from girls in Holland.

Janet B., Cucamonga, California. Would like to hear from girls in Scotland.

Dorothy Mae M. (10), San Diego, California. Would like to hear from girls in Holland.

Richard S. (11), Delmar, New York. Would like to hear from boys of his own age in foreign countries.

When Eyelids Open

By Louise C. Hastings

THERE is a beautiful change going on over the earth now. Eyelids are opening on all sides. Nature is sending forth messages. "Wake up, spring is coming!" All her children respond to the call.

Many changes have already taken place. Elm trees are unwrapping buds, willows are turning yellow and red, poplar buds are peeking out, and soon there will be tassels all over the trees. When the tassels fall on the sidewalk they look like fuzzy caterpillars. Buds everywhere are swelling. Keep watch and see which of them wave their banners to the breezes first of all.

The blossoms of some trees appear before the leaves open. Red, silver and Norway maples, willows, aspens, alders, hickories, cottonwoods, ashes, hornbeams, shadbushes and walnuts, all get their blossoms first.

When the Sap Runs

In every tree the sap is being pumped up through the trunk to the branches. Sleepyheads of "treedom" are all waking up. In Vermont, which is so well known for its maple sugar, the sap is running. When warm days of March arrive, Vermonters call it "maple sugar weather." It is interesting to watch the maple sap being collected and sometimes a visitor may sample the sap as it drips.

When the sun starts its spring work hive bees begin to be active too. Skunk cabbage is the first plant to take off its nightcap, and the bees know just where to find every plant. Here they find their first sweets of the season.

Bees, Butterflies and Birds

Look carefully at a skunk cabbage plant. Inside the leaves, which fold it to protect it, is a stalk upon which is the "banquet hall." You cannot see the blossom which the bees seek as the plant grows in the wet earth. If you can find one of these plants, notice the bees traveling to and fro.

The hive bees also know that now the earliest willows are in blossom, and they make many trips to them. Late in the month the queen bumblebees will wake up, and in the blossoming willows there will be concerts of bee music.

On sunny March days, Antiopa, the Mourning Cloak Butterfly, opens its eyes. This is the butterfly that dresses in dark brown and whose wings are edged with yellow bands. These butterflies live over the winter in adult form and now will feed on the exuding sap of trees. One of these butterflies will often remain quiet for a long time and then, suddenly, off it goes! When this butterfly rests with its wings erect, its yellow edges do not show, and it looks like a dead leaf. This is a good disguise and makes it difficult for early birds to recognize it.

With spring just around the corner, March ushers in some of our favorite birds. Have you heard a bluebird yet, or a song sparrow? Have you seen a robin, a phoebe, a meadow lark, or a redwing, and have you heard the cart-wheel-creaking of the grackles? These are all March birds.

By the calendar, spring begins the twenty-first of March, but when the first birds arrive we always feel that spring is here.

May Visits the Shetland Islands

ALL was quiet in the cozy study. Uncle Ben sat reading his evening newspaper. Then, just as the clock struck eight, the door slowly opened, and two bright faces peeped in.

"Story time, Uncle Ben, story time!" cried the twins gleefully. "If the good ship Make Believe is to catch the evening tide she must sail at once."

"Very well, my merry crew," replied the big, bronzed sea captain, his blue eyes twinkling. "At once it shall be! Cast off! Full steam ahead! Tonight we sail to Ultima Thule—'the farthest land.'"

"Ultima Thule?" The twins looked at each other in astonishment, and Tom hastily reached for an atlas.

Uncle Ben laughed. "That was what the Greeks and Romans called the Shetland Isles in olden times, because they believed them to be the end of the earth," he explained.

"Our first mate has a very important engagement to fulfill, so away we go, round the rugged north coast of Scotland, across the heaving waters of the Atlantic, to Mainland, the largest of 100 small isles.

"And here to meet you, May, is a very interesting 'neighbor,' Kirsty McLeod, sturdy, fair-haired maid of the Isles, standing on Lerwick quay.

"She wears a thick, striped fisherwife skirt; a short blouse with sleeves rolled up to the elbow, a neat Shetland shawl crossed at the front and fastened at the back, and, for her head, a large handkerchief loosely knotted under her chin.

"Smiling shyly, she bids you welcome and, guiding you carefully past barrels, boxes and creels of fish, shows you the way from the busy docks.

"Off you go, hand in hand, along the narrow main street.

"The path leads inland and, nestling in a somewhat sheltered nook, is the simple little crofter's hut that Kirsty calls home—just a plain, thatched 'but and ben' cottage, surrounded by a rough stone dyke. The 'but' is the outer room, or kitchen, and the 'ben' is the principal room.

"But what a welcome! First come Jock and Sandy, the sheep dogs, barking joyfully, and plainly expecting to be petted. Then Kelpie, the tiny Shetland pony, noses his way in, rubbing his shaggy forelock against you. Kirsty leads you to the cottage, which, like most Shetland homes, has two doors, one facing north, the other south, as a precaution against stormy weather.

"The kitchen, into which you are so graciously ushered, has a clay floor, and is very simply furnished. In one corner a peat fire smolders, while in another stands the much-used spinning wheel. On the wall is a motto, typical of the busy Shetlanders. It reads:

'Tak time, mak time,
Find time, mind time,
Choose time, use time.'

"The meal is waiting, and in come Kirsty's father and brothers, straight from the fishing boats, and ready to do full justice to the tasty salt herring and mashed 'tatties,' the buttered bannocks, and the fresh, creamy milk.

"Dinner over, the men folk start to mend their nets, while Kirsty and her mother, hearing that you must be setting out to walk back to the quay, prepare to accompany you with their knitting in their hands.

"How the needles—or 'wires,' as they call them—click as you make your way over the wild, treeless moorland, and how bright is the exchange of greetings in passing with weather-beaten seamen and fisherwives.

"Your little friend talks as she knits, for she would have you know something of the way in which she 'minds' and 'uses' her time.

"Summer in Mainland, though short, is a round of happy activities. Sometimes Kirtsy will go to the moors with her brothers to help 'raise the peats,' cleverly cutting and drying this 'unfinished coal,' and taking it home in an old fish creel.

"It is very different in the long, dark, winter months, of course. More time can then be devoted to home lessons and other studies, so necessary to the making of a good Island citizen.

"And so, with the dull boom of the Atlantic ringing in your ears, and sincere admiration for an active Shetland lass uppermost in your thoughts, you say another good-by"

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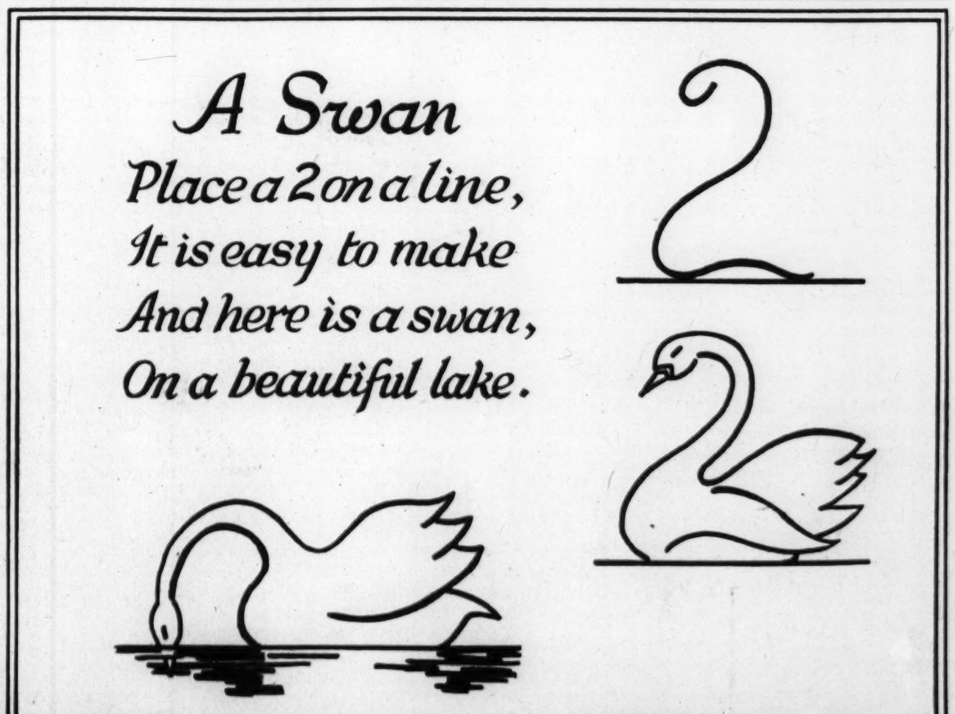

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Gate City Cleansing Co.
We Call and Deliver
Phone 170 8 Water St., Nashua, N. H.

RHODE ISLAND

NEWPORT

HERMAN MEN'S
STERLING SHOE STORE
142 Thames Street Phone 99
Home of Walk-Overs and Gotham Gold Stripe Hosiery

MASON FURNITURE CO.
The Home of BETTER FURNITURE
225-227 THAMES ST. Tel. 4320

Newport Oil Corporation
Distributors for SHELL Gasoline
Burning Oils
SERVICE STATIONS:
Broadway Service Station
Morton Park Service Station
Poplar and Thames Street
Long Wharf Tel. 2600

J. R. LORAH & CO.
DRUG STORE
Aegian
Mandruka Sponges
BELLEVUE AVENUE

George Bowen Coal Company
BOWEN'S WHARF
Tel. 915

VERMONT

BRATTLEBORO

BARROWS
COAL CO., Inc.
High Grade Coal
Range and Furnace Oils
TEL. 952 BRATTLEBORO, VERMONT

VIRGINIA

NEWPORT NEWS

Get on Top of the World in Our New Red Cross Shoes!
$6.50
NACHMAN'S
Cor. 32d St. and Washington Ave.

You'll Find Quality and Value at
PENDER STORES
Located in Almost Every City in Virginia and North Carolina
FRUIT CAKE
See our advertisement under "Norfolk" next Monday

THE NEW BROADWAY
Department Store
Where Shopping Is a Pleasure
QUALITY MERCHANDISE
Moderate Prices
3007-09 Washington Avenue

NORFOLK

ROSE MARIE
BEAUTY SHOPPE
One of Norfolk's Pioneer Neighborhood Shoppes, with Skilled, Courteous Operators in Attendance.
1607 COLLEY AVE. Phone 21506

— WRIGHT —
COAL & WOOD CO., INC.
AGENTS
1022 W. 40 St., Norfolk, Va.
Phone 22661

Compeco DYE WORKS Inc.
DRY CLEANERS
Cleaning—Pressing—Repairing
Dial 23618
Six Stores in Norfolk

RICHMOND

F. W. DABNEY & CO.
(Broad at Fifth)
ARCH-PRESERVER SHOES
for Men
ENNA JETTICK { 5.00 / 6.00 }
for Women
"You need no longer be told that you have an expensive foot"

JAMES OPTICAL COMPANY
204 N. 5th Street Dial 21492

Fuqua & Sheffield
Florists
2926 Westhampton Avenue Dial 4-6555
(Few Doors Above Byrd Theatre)
Large Selection of
Potted Plants and Cut Flowers

VIRGINIA

RICHMOND
(Continued)

ROYAL LAUNDRY
Dial 3-9157
for
BETTER LAUNDERING and DRY CLEANING
Rountree's Furniture
for Correct Time
Call 2-2222

ROANOKE

There Are Three Kinds of Bread
GOOD—BETTER—BEST
The Best Is Always Obtainable at
MICHAEL'S BAKERY
Fresh at Your Door Each Day

Clover
MILK BUTTER
ICE CREAM
Clover Creamery Co., Inc.
ROANOKE, VA.
For Your Spring Planting
Blue Ridge Gardens
COMPLETE NURSERY
Specializing in Boxwood and Rock Garden Plants
LEE HIGHWAY BET. ROANOKE AND SALEM

VALUE FIRST CLOTHES
Wilson Brothers Furnishings
Paris Garters and Suspenders
AIRHEART KIRK CLOTHING CO.
25 Campbell Avenue, West

MAGIC CITY LAUNDRY, Inc.
"At Memorial Bridge"
Dial 7718—7719 Roanoke, Va.

WEST VIRGINIA

CHARLESTON

SHOE REPAIRING
HAT CLEANING
SHOE SHINING
DYEING—QUICK SERVICE
King's Shoe Rebuilders
Formerly "City Shoe Rebuilders"
808 QUARRIER STREET
Between Capitol and Hale
CHARLESTON, W. VA.

CLARKSBURG

Watts-Sartor-Lear Co.
The month of March and NEW WEARABLES bring that delightful breath of Spring.

HUNTINGTON

The ANDERSON NEWCOMB Co.
HUNTINGTON'S
Oldest and Largest Department Store
927 Third Avenue Phone 7101

HAMPTON BROTHERS
Licensed operators of Piggly Wiggly Stores
STORES
928 Third Avenue
Corner 5th Avenue at 1st Street
1209 Fourth Avenue
1012 16th Street
741 Sixth Avenue
1010 Tenth Street
1201 Adams Avenue
3rd Avenue at 26th Street

THE STYLE SHOP
Snappy Stylish Smart
COATS ✓ DRESSES
TENTH STREET AT FOURTH AVENUE

Canada

ALBERTA

CALGARY

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor call Calgary M. 2866, where a bureau of local and national advertisers is maintained from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M. daily.
Look for Canadian Display Advertising in the News Section.

ALBERTA LAUNDRY
Launderers, Cleaners, Dyers
Try Our "THRIFTY SERVICE"
6c per pound
PHONE R 2051
730 2ND AVE., WEST Calgary

Hudson's Bay Company
"The Bay" is the place to come for beautiful furniture, rugs, drapes, fine china . . . all that makes your home the dearest spot on earth. Phone M83.

Milk—Cream—Buttermilk
Hail Driver or Phone M-4686
UNION MILK CO., Ltd.
"Union" Is Strength

Calman The Furrier Ltd.
Successor to W. W. BELL
Calgary's Leading Manufacturing Furrier
Exclusive but not expensive
Furs Made to Order—Repaired and Remodeled
610 First Street West

CALGARY
(Continued)

Phone M 4344 *Estimates Given*
Crossland & Beale, Ltd.
DECORATORS
WALL PAPER and PAINTS
City Hall Corner

PIGGLY WIGGLY
SHOES
Quality Shoes at a Price—
$3 to $7
Sterling Shoes Ltd.
209 8TH AVENUE, WEST
Phone M-4470 Residence L-2412 - L-1768

JAMES MORRIS
FLORIST and SEEDSMAN
WEDDING BOUQUETS
FLORAL DESIGNS
331A—8th Ave., West

JENKINS' GROCETERIA LTD
"Operating Retail Stores Throughout Alberta"

EDMONTON

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor, call 27763, where a bureau of local and national advertisers is maintained daily except Saturday, 102 Commercial Building.
Look for Canada Display Advertising in the News Section.

SAFEWAY STORES
DISTRIBUTION WITHOUT WASTE
Better Foods at Lower Prices
Shop at Edmonton's Own Store
AN INSTITUTION THAT HAS SERVED THE CITY AND COUNTRY FOR 48 YEARS.
JOHNSTONE WALKER LIMITED

THE DOUGLAS PRINTING CO. LIMITED
A Complete Printing Service
10060 104th Street, Edmonton, Alberta
21563—Phones—26480

Hudson's Bay Company
We invite you to visit our many Style Departments to select your new SPRING ATTIRE
Everything for the whole family at the "Bay."

MANITOBA

WINNIPEG

By every test the very best
CITY DAIRY LIMITED
Milk Cream Butter
Phone 87-647
Or Hail the Driver

"Just Real Good Cleaners"
SCOTT'S
LIMITED
Dry Cleaners and Dyers
Just DIAL 80178 FOR SERVICE

THE ABSOLUTELY SAFE MILK
Crescent MILK
Crescent Creamery Company, Ltd.
SHERBURN ST., WINNIPEG 37-101

RED & WHITE STORES
Preference Given to Made-in-Canada Goods. Operated Co-operatively. Sponsored in Western Canada by
Western Grocers Limited
Head Office: WINNIPEG, CANADA
Launderers Dry Cleaners
For quick and efficient service in Laundry and Dry Cleaning
Rumford's
Phone • • • 86311
You Can Whip Our Cream—But You Can't Beat Our Milk
MILK CREAM BUTTER
201 101
Modern Dairies Ltd.

MANITOBA

WINNIPEG
(Continued)

PIGGLY WIGGLY
TURN TO QUALITY TURN TO ECONOMY
Piggly Wiggly (Canadian) Ltd.
Operating 22 Modern Food Markets in Winnipeg

Hudson's Bay Company
Assemble Your Own
MANNISH SUIT
We have the Separate Jacket and Skirts!
The jackets in scarlet, brown, navy or green flannel are well tailored and only $6.95.
The skirts come in shepherd's checks and plain shades and are priced at $3.95.
Sportswear, Second Floor

Hudson's Bay Company
COPPER HOSE!
No, they're not metallic . . . but tinted in exciting tones ranging from light golden copper to deep bronze—flattering by moonlight or sunlight!
Choose these grand shades in Lady Hudson sheer chiffon to top hose. Full fashioned of course, at
$1.00 pair
Hosiery, Main Floor

MRS. C. DILNUTT
Sportswear Shop
Now showing a full range of smart
NEW KNITS
also
MILLINERY
by
ISBISTER AND IRONSIDE
Formerly of 207 Birks Building
Tel. 92 723 283 SMITH ST.
Adjoining St. Regis

For Just That Better
DRY CLEANING and DYEING
Phone 4-2-3-6-1
QUINTON'S
Cleaners • Dyers • Furriers

A BLACK BUSINESS HANDLED, WHITE
Jubilee Coal Co., Ltd.
236 OSBORNE STREET
W. E. MACNAMARA MANAGER
PHONES: BUS. 45 400 RES. 404 150

Comfortable Shoes Make Easy Days
HEEL HUGGER SHOES
for Men and Women
AAAA to EEE. SIZE 1 to 13
Yours for Foot Comfort
Macdonald Shoe Store
LIMITED
494 MAIN STREET

ONTARIO

HAMILTON

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor call Fairmont 218, where a bureau of local and national advertisers is maintained daily.
Look for Canadian Display Advertising in the News Section.

Our Famous Thrifty Special
Finished Flat Work 49c
7 lb. or More at 7c per lb.
All Shirts added to bundle, 10c each
AYLMER STEAM LAUNDRY
AND DRY CLEANERS
487 Richmond Street MET. 5100
ADAM PALMER, Mgr.

Call R. 1442
City LAUNDRY
104 Main St. West, Hamilton
DRY CLEANERS

ROBINSON'S
is as near as your telephone
CALL
R. 4400
and ask for "The Shopper"
When it's very cold or very sloppy underfoot we'll be pleased to save you the trouble of coming down town. Just give our Shopping Service a call and your requirements will be attended to.

Prices
FLOWER SHOPPE
477 KING ST. E BAKER 1715
Members of Florist Telegraph Delivery

HAMILTON'S DRUGS, Ltd.
7 STORES
Special
Ingersoll Alarm Clocks
Regular $2.00 for $1.69
Guaranteed for 1 year.
We delivery anything anywhere.

LONDON

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor call Fairmont 218, where a bureau of local and national advertisers is maintained daily.
Look for Canadian Display Advertising in the News Section.

SEE NEXT PAGE

ONTARIO

LONDON (Continued)

AN ALL CANADIAN ORGANIZATION

EVERYONE'S FRIEND

Silverwood's DAIRY PRODUCTS

Jersey Milk, Safe Milk, Homo Milk, Cream, Buttermilk, Creamery Butter, Ice Cream, all flavors, and special creations.

QUALITY—SERVICE
We Aim to Be Worthy

Plants at
LONDON, TORONTO, HAMILTON, WINDSOR, KITCHENER, ST. CATHARINES, PETERBOROUGH, BRANTFORD, SARNIA, CHATHAM, STRATFORD, GUELPH, WOODSTOCK, ELMIRA, UCKNOW, NORTH BAY, SUDBURY, CAYUGA, CARGIL

Smallman & Ingram Limited
Western Ontario's Big Department Store

When buying an electric stove Visit our Electrical Department and see the General Electric.
FOURTH FLOOR

Jackson
Cleaner and Dyer
of Recognized Ability
LONDON and SARNIA
5 Telephones, 6 Motor Deliveries

● CUMMING ●
The Clothier
Special Sale
Made to Your Measure
Men's Suits $19.75
Medium Light and Dark
246 DUNDAS STREET
Also at Galt and Stratford

"SUPERTEST"
TRADE MARK
Superior Products that cost no more than the ordinary kind. Service that brings you back again and again.
Stations throughout Ontario and Quebec
SUPERTEST PETROLEUM CORP., LTD.

Middlesex Motors Ltd.
Ford
50 employees. Modern equipment. 5 greasing pits. Repairs to all makes of cars.
447 Talbot St. at Queens Ave. Met. 1840

Ontario Furniture Ltd.
Homefurnishers
For forty years this store has been recognized as *the Furniture House of Western Ontario.*
228-230 DUNDAS STREET Phone Met. 1175

OTTAWA

USE
Ottawa Dairy LIMITED
MILK—from tested cattle, properly pasteurized.
BUTTER—choice and freshly churned.
ICE CREAM—of quality and flavor.
For Milk and Butter Phone Queen 1188
For Ice Cream Phone Queen 161

Phone Q. 3600
B. G. Crabtree Ltd.
GROCERS
339 ELGIN STREET, OTTAWA
Foreign and Domestic Table Delicacies

THE CITIZEN PUBLISHING CO. Ltd.
invites readers of the Monitor who wish to support an Ottawa daily newspaper to subscribe for
The Ottawa Evening Citizen

TORONTO

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue, call The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau, where a record of local and national advertisers is maintained. **MOhawk 1763, 9:00 a. m. to 2:00 p. m. Daily. Look for the Ontario display advertising in the news section.**

FRANCIS
CLEANERS and DYERS
We Call and Deliver
1557 KINGSTON ROAD HOWARD 3743

Flowers for Every Occasion
S. E. GROVE
Florist
Phone Gerr. 4201 269 Danforth Ave.

EVERY PURCHASE COUNTS
Monitor advertisers are glad to know even of the smallest purchase that comes in response to their Monitor advertising. Every purchase counts in helping to make the advertiser realize the value of his advertising investment.

ONTARIO

TORONTO (Continued)

REVITALIZED CLEANING
Fabrics spring to new life and garments have that fresh new look again after going through our "REVITALIZED" Drycleaning process.
LLOYDBROOK 2161

TORONTO LAUNDERERS AND DRY CLEANERS LIMITED

Kate J. Nicol
Woolnough Foundations
Models of Beauty and Excellence
Splendid assortment of Hosiery and Lingerie. Our goods are reasonably priced. A nice store to shop in.
RAnd. 2129 32 BLOOR ST., W.

Acme Farmers Dairy, Ltd.

Milk, Cream
Butter
Ice Cream
Eggs
Midway 3541

GEORGE **COLES** LIMITED
HEAD OFFICE
719 Yonge Street RA. 5111
5 Branches

See Our Special Display of Saint Patrick Day Favors
Callow Brothers
STATIONERS PRINTERS
OFFICE SUPPLIES
Telephone Waverley 1856
Cor. Adelaide and Victoria Sts.
Toronto

Pictures and FRAMING
Greeting Cards for All Occasions
THE RIPPON ART
490 BLOOR STREET W.

Miss Puritan Says:
Why not have my routeman call for your laundry and drycleaning?
Call me at KINGSDALE 5171
Puritan Laundress & Drycleaning Service
292 BRUNSWICK AVENUE

The Hoodleigh
CAFETERIAS
RESTAURANTS
SODA FOUNTAINS
Toronto

3 Chapels in TORONTO
Dependable Service
McDougall & Brown Limited
St. Clair and Pinewood MElrose 2423

DOAN
COAL COMPANY, LIMITED
Your Patronage Is Solicited
COAL COKE
LL. 3131

Good Shoes for All Occasions
AGNEW-SURPASS SHOE STORE Ltd.
106 YONGE STREET TORONTO

SWISS KNIT SALES
(F. W. Booter, Prop.)
HAMILTON, ONT.
LADIES' KNITTED SUITS
Made-to-Measure
Exclusive Imported Styles
Local Representative
MRS. PEARL O'DONNELL
512 Danforth Ave., Toronto Tel. Har. 9156

ALWAYS ASK FOR
CANADA BREAD
"The Quality Goes In Before the Name Goes On"

Aberwyn
TAILORED FROCKS for All Occasions
111 BLOOR ST. W. KI. 3617

RICHARD HONEYFORD
Barrister, Solicitor
Notary Public
631 Confederation Life Building
TORONTO, CAN.
12 RICHMOND STREET, EAST
Phone El 3826

WINDSOR

W. H. McCREERY
JEWELERS
OPTOMETRISTS
Diamond Orange Blossom Rings
Bulova Watches, Community Plate
Repair Work
218 OUELLETTE AVENUE

DON. F. BROWN
Barrister, Solicitor, Notary
709 Guaranty Trust Bldg.
WINDSOR, ONTARIO, CANADA
PHONE 3-5400

INSURANCE
Dwellings, Furniture, Automobiles
Plate Glass and Legal Liability
Clients Visited Without Obligation
MISS M. BURNS
Phone Office 3-5615 72 Pitt St., Windsor
Residence—3-6470 Ontario

ONTARIO

WINDSOR (Continued)

Be Prepared
FOR SPRING
with a dress, suit or coat in one of the new smart woolens.
New Weaves New Colors
Novelty Woolens, Nubbed Tweed, Novelty Tweed, Wool Plaids.
The C. H. **SMITH** Company Limited

CLOTHES for MEN
The Better Type in Style and Quality
Direct British Importers
Ed Laird 415 Ouellette Ave. Windsor, Ont.

QUEBEC

MONTREAL

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue, call The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau where a record of local and national advertisers is maintained. Wilbank 3636. 9:00 A. M. to 5:00 P. M. daily

Suits! Suits! Suits!

You simply *have* to have a suit this Spring! Man-tailored, casual, swagger or dressmaker—the main thing is that your wardrobe will not be complete without one of these types.

The new Tailored-to-Measure Shop on the third floor features man-tailored suits, made to your individual measurements. Be sure to visit this shop.

Simpson's—Fashion Floor—The Third
Simpson's Montreal

APICHET
HIGH CLASS FUR COATS
made to order
REMODELLING
We Use Super-Grade Hudson Seal for New Coats
Wilbank 6111 2170 St. Catherine St. W.

FUR COATS
Made to Measure
Remodelling and Repairing

JAY WOLFE, INC.
MANUFACTURING FURRIERS
LA. 7029 1193 Phillips Square

ELMHURST MILK
Cream—Butter
Chocolate Drink
Eggs
DEXTER 8401

STOP & SHOP
THE CANADIAN OWNED STORES
Meats, Groceries
Fruits, Vegetables
Use the Phone—We Deliver
Floor Wax and Paints

COAL FUEL OIL *DOLLARD 4601

Vipond-Tolhurst Coal COMPANY LIMITED

SHAVER'S LAUNDRY
8 LAUNDRY SERVICES
Send Your Fine Linens
WI. 4115

FLOWERS
A Name and Address Worth Remembering for QUALITY VALUE—SERVICE
MISS CAIRNS
1251 McGill College Ave., Montreal
Phone: LAncaster 7438
Member Florist Telegram Delivery Association

MAITLAND
Confectioner
Home-made types of cakes a specialty.
Fitz 4651

SHELLAC, VARNISH, STEEL WOOL, CLEANING POWDER AND LIQUID
WM. A. DOWD
LAncaster 3651
910-A ST. GEORGE STREET, MONTREAL

QUEBEC

MONTREAL (Continued)

Originators of "Full Shade Brighter" Cleaning
Dechaux
Frontenac **3131**

LINENS
Just different from what you see elsewhere.
Handkerchiefs and Scarves
Latest arrivals in gay Spring colorings, most attractive and desirable for Easter Gifts.
JUL. HEIM
1420 DRUMMOND STREET

Punde & Boehm
Inc.
Established 1901
Hairdressers and Wigmakers
Artistic Haircut
1459 METCALFE ST. LA 8136

SASKATCHEWAN

REGINA

You'll Enjoy Shopping at
Simpson's
THE ROBERT SIMPSON COMPANY LIMITED
FOODLAND
LIMITED
Choice Groceries, Meats, Fruits and Vegetables
Free Delivery
BROAD and ELEVENTH TEL. 7651

LET FLOWERS
Convey Your
GREETINGS
The Regina Florist
Mrs. Alex Aitken, Manageress
Capitol Theatre Block Tel. 22996

Harry Huffman
INSURANCE and RETIREMENT INCOME
Wise Judgment Points Toward Protection
Phones—Office 23192, Res. 92673

SASKATOON

Purity Milk, Butter Ice Cream
PURITY DAIRY PRODUCTS, LTD.
PHONE 5551 731 BROADWAY

Local Classified

Other Than United States and Canada

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 1/3 a line for one or two insertions. 1/2 a line for three, four or five insertions within a week. 1/- a line for six or more consecutive daily insertions. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information: Clarence House, 4, Central Buildings, Westminster, London, S. W. 1. Tel. Whitehall 9691.

Those answering advertisements where Box Numbers are used have the privilege of posting to the Monitor's monomark address, and letters addressed to Box . . . BCM/CSM, London, are ensured prompt delivery to the Monitor office.

APARTMENTS TO LET

WHEN IN BOSTON, U. S. A., live in comfortably furnished apartments adjacent to and owned by The Mother Church. Address SHAWMUT REALTY TRUST CO., 21A Clearway St., Boston, Mass., U. S. A.

BOARD AND RESIDENCE

KENSINGTON, LONDON W.

A charming guest house beside Kensington Gardens; every comfort; excellent cooking; inclusive terms from 3 gns. a week. Proprietress, 12 Prince of Wales Terrace, W. 8. (Phone Western 0143.)

BOARD FOR ANIMALS

LONDON—Holiday board and other accommodation under experienced care offered for all animals. F. J. RICHMOND, 221 Queen's Road, Peckham, S. E. 15. New Cross 0496.

BUSINESS SERVICE

INCREASE in turnover wanted by soundly progressive firm of letter-press printers in West of England. Reply: Advertiser, per G. F. Jones, Esq., 7 P West India House, Baldwin Street, Bristol

DRESSMAKING

DRESSMAKING—Bring your materials to "Silvestria" good cut, personal attention, coats and gowns. 47a Marloes Rd., Kensington, W. 8.

FRENCH DRESSMAKER and MILLINER makes up ladies' own materials. Moderate charges. MLLE COLLO, 18 Earls Court Gardens, London, S. W. 5 (Opposite Earls Court Station.) Frobisher 3380.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

Wakeman & Cadogan Agency
Miss White), 16 Elizabeth St., London, S. W. 1
Tel. Sloane 2081. Open daily 10-5:30, Sat. 10-12.

FLATS TO LET

LONDON, WESTMINSTER—Small furnished flat to let from April 7 for 6 months. Box M-527—BCM/CSM.

RICHMOND—Near station, bus. Kew Gardens, self-contained flat, 4 rooms, small garden, £80; also maisonette, 5 large rooms, £90. Apply 20 Barlow Road, Hampton.

FLATS WANTED

LONDON, EARLS COURT DISTRICT—Small, unfurnished, quiet, sunny, self-contained flat, 3/4 rooms, usual offices, constant hot water, moderate rent. Box W-312, BCM/CSM.

FLATLETS

LONDON, Near Marble Arch—Unfurnished flatlets, 2 rooms, use bathroom; from 17/- Write BCM/CSM, M-2144.

HOUSES FOR SALE

BLACKHEATH—Freehold nonbasement house, excellent condition for sale, 3 reception, 6 bedrooms, well arranged offices and good garden; price £1500. Apply RYAN and RYAN, 251 Fulham Road, S. W. 3. Phone Flaxman 2747.

EALING district Houses and flats. Apply: LESLIE MINNIS & CO., A.A.I.
56, Bond St., Ealing, London, W. 5
Surveys, Valuations, Rents collected, Insurances effected, Mortgages arranged. Tel. EALing 2127.

ESSEX, WOODFORD GREEN — Modern Freehold House, semi-detached, on high ground; 4 bed, 2 reception rooms, lounge hall, large kitchenette, bathroom, hot and cold, 2 lavatories, radiator in hall; garage; covered side entrance; well laid out garden, pleasant surroundings; £1350 or near offer. Box W-310, BCM/CSM.

JEWELERS

J. WHITEHOUSE (W. E. JONES), 37 Warwick St., Belgravia, London, S. W. 1.—Watch, Clock and Jewellery Repairs, Engraving, Stones reset, Plating and Gilding. All work promptly and expertly executed. Phone Vic. 0085.

LAND FOR SALE

SURREY—Attractive building site for sale, 80 ft. by 144; fruit trees on site; main drainage, water, gas, electricity at hand; 3½ miles Claremont School. Apply RYMAN, 17 Cellingham Rd., London, S. W. 8.

LAUNDRIES

AT THE ROYAL FRENCH LAUNDRY ACTON, W. 3 (Acorn 1794)
Silks and Woollens are washed by hand in Soft Water with Pure Soap. Cleaning, Dyeing and Mending undertaken.
Members of the British Launderers Research Association

Tel. Park 7211 Est. 1864
BURGESS'S LAUNDRY
103 Walmer Road, North Kensington, W. 10
Depot at 159 High Street
Notting Hill Gate

CHEPSTOW HAND LAUNDRY
Personal attention and every care taken; silks a speciality, urgent work in 6 hours. 25 Chepstow Mansions, W. 2. BAY. 4165.

MOTORCARS

ANY MAKE of new or reliable used cars supplied, insurance arranged, tyres, motor and electrical accessories. REID, STOPFORD & RIDD, 58 Kinnerton St., Wilton Place, London, S. W. 1. Tel. Sloane 2939.

MULTIGRAPHING

FACSIMILE typewritten letters at short notice. J. R. STIBBS, Monument Chambers, 58 King William St., London, E. C. 4. MAN. 3829.

PATENT ATTORNEYS

F. J. CLEVELAND & CO.
(F. J. Cleveland, P.C.I.P.A., A.M.I.Ae.E.)
Chartered Patent Agents
29 Southampton Buildings
LONDON, W. C. 2, ENGLAND
British and Foreign Patents
Trade Marks and Designs

POST VACANT

ACTIVE London Studio (Advertising and Creative Art) requires experienced man for contact work; all-round technical knowledge of the business essential. Write, giving full details to ASKEW YOUNGE STUDIOS 51 Strand, London, W. C. 2.

EDGWARE—American mother requires young companion help interested in kindergarten teaching and capable of taking entire charge of young child, 34 Green Lane, Edgware 1569.

LADY HOUSEKEEPER required by young family; must be competent, fully experienced, and able to take entire charge; house parlour-maid, house-maid, cook and governess live in; chauffeur and gardener live out; delightful modern house near Croydon. Write stating experience, age, salary required, when free and full details to Box W-10, BCM/CSM.

LONDON FASHION STUDIO requires representative; knowledge of art work as applied to the needs of leading fashion houses essential. Apply by letter to ASKEW YOUNGE STUDIOS, 51 Strand, London, W. C. 2.

POST WANTED

CONVEYANCING manager (unadmitted) with many years' experience, seeks change of post; London preferred. Write BCM/CSM, W-304.

COOK, 26 years, seeks situation London, kitchen-maid trained; 8 years experience; good references. Write BCM/CSM, W-299.

EXPERIENCED shorthand typist undertakes temporary work in clients' offices, also duplicating and typewriting at home. MISS M. AIRD, 17a Nevern Sq., London, S. W. 5. Fro. 6773.

LADY, experienced in linen room and hotel work, desires post, or lady help—sewing. Box M-2111—BCM/CSM.

LONDON—Private secretary with sub-editorial experience offers services; fluent French, some German, own typewriter; excellent references. Write BCM/CSM, K-1655.

WANTED—MORE PROGRESSIVE position by young man, age 28, 11 years' business experience in insurance office; knowledge accounts, investments, statistics, correspondence, general office work; qualified A.C.I.I. Box W-313—BCM/CSM.

YOUNG man 34, just completed six months' training modern shoe factory, desires position traveller; 12 years abroad; fluent French, Portuguese, some Spanish, German. Write BCM/CSM—W-307.

PUBLIC STENOGRAPHERS

DUPLICATING TYPEWRITING, ETC.
The Talbot Typewriting Office (Miss G. Phenix)
21 Mincing Lane, London, E. C.
Phone MANsion Ho 3302

REPAIRS

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LONDON (Continued)

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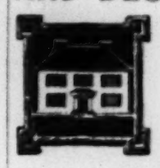

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Daily Features

"CURSES, like chickens, come home to roost." —HORACE

Sunbonnet Sue

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

The Bible in Outline

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by CORALYN D. BERTLE

New Testament

No. 92

I. Jesus' Ministries (continued)

III. Third year of public ministry A. D. 29-30

(Perean Ministry—east of the Jordan—and Journey to Jerusalem)

1. Northern journey, outside Galilee:

Note: It is nowhere mentioned that Jesus went to Jerusalem for the Third Passover

a. Itinerary outside Galilee:

(1) Tyre and Sidon (east coast of Mediterranean, north of Galilee)

The Syrophoenician woman's daughter healed of devil, Mt. 15: 21-28; Mk. 7:24-30

(2) Decapolis (east of Sea of Galilee)

Healing of deaf and dumb man and others, Mt. 15:29-31; Mk. 7:31-37

(3) Magdale (west coast Sea of Galilee)

Feeding 4000, Mt. 15:32-39; Mk. 8: 1-9

(4) Bethsaida (north of Magdale)

Healing blind man, Mk. 8:22-26

(5) Caesarea Philippi (northeast of Galilee), Mt. 16:13-16; Mk. 8:27-30; Lu. 9:10-21

Peter's great confession of Jesus' divinity, Mt. 16:15-20

2. Journeys to Jerusalem:

Note: 1. Since every Jew was obliged to keep in Jerusalem the feasts of the Passover, Pentecost and Tabernacles, Jesus was often in the Jewish capital

2. Jews from Galilee usually took the road through Perea, though there were also two roads through Samaria

a. Feasts:

(1) Passover Feasts (cf. Ex. 12)

First, April 11, A. D. 27, Jno. 2:13

Second, March 30, A. D. 28, Jno. 5:1

* Third April 17, A. D. 29

Fourth, April 7, A. D. 30, Jno. 12: 12

* Note: No visit to Jerusalem for the Third Passover is recorded, though the 5000 pilgrims were obviously on their way there. The Fourth Passover came during Passion Week

(2) Other feasts:

(a) Tabernacles, Oct. 11, A. D. 29, Jno. 7:1-2

Final departure from Galilee, Jno. 7:3-13

Teaching the people (temple at Jerusalem), Jno. 7:14-29

Controversy over Jesus, Jno. 7: 30-36; 40-53

Woman taken in adultery, Jno. 8: 1-11

Discourse: Jesus the light of the world, Jno. 8:12

Wrath of leaders (threatened with stoning), Jno. 8:20, 40, 44-46, 59

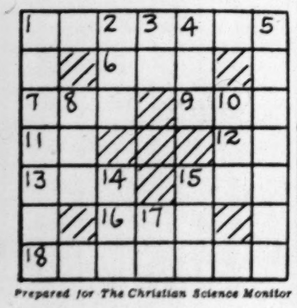
(b) * Dedication, Dec. 20, A. D. 29

Jesus asserted his deity, Jno. 10: 22-39

* Note: the Feast of Dedication was appointed by Judas Maccabaeus on the occasion of the purification of the temple and reconstruction of the altar, after they had been polluted by Antiochus Epiphanes, B. C. 164

(To Be Continued Daily)

Crossword Puzzle No. 202



Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Across

1. Fish
4. Born
7. Vase
9. Gaelic god
11. Therefore
12. Sun god
13. Spread hay
15. Eagle
16. To row
18. Crimson

Down

1. Burning
2. Tavern
3. Pronoun
4. Long fish
5. Classify
8. Species of deer
10. Wander
14. Jane Doe
15. Silkworm
17. Part of "to be"

[The Solution Will Be Found Elsewhere]

Nearing the Pinnacle

Monitor Camera Club, From Ronald L. Ives, Boulder, Colo.

Party Resting Before the Final Climb to the 13,300-Foot Summit of Arapaho Peak, Near Boulder, Colo.

Parliamentary Practice

Question Box

Questions for discussion herein, and in their turn, are answered in this feature by Arthur T. Lewis, author of "Parliamentary Rules Simplified."

Proxies

Question: (a) When are proxies recognized as a legal form of voting? (b) Can they be used in elections or transacting business? (c) How should proxies be worded? (d) Should they appoint any member, or a particular officer to vote? (e) Should they be sealed?

Answer: On page 200 of Robert's Rules of Order is the following statement: "It (proxy voting) is unknown to a strictly deliberative assembly, and is in conflict with the idea of the equality of members, which is a fundamental principle of deliberative assemblies." It follows that in an ordinary deliberative body, proxy voting is not permitted unless the state laws for such bodies make it mandatory to allow it, or the bylaws specifically provide for it. It may be further said that, if the state law does not require it, bylaws should not permit proxy voting except for some exceptional reason, such as a widely scattered membership with the resulting difficulty of assembling. Its use is usually restricted to stock corporations, where the voting power depends upon stock ownership rather than membership, and even in such cases is generally limited to elections.

(b) Certainly, in a deliberative body, if allowed by the bylaws, proxy voting should be restricted to elections; since in transacting business, proxy voting would be a serious hindrance to discussion and deliberation.

(c) Technically, a proxy is a power of attorney. In its usual form, it would read about as follows: "Know all men by these presents, that I hereby constitute and appoint (name of member) attorney and agent for me and in my name, place, and stead, to vote as my proxy at (name of meeting and purpose)." The legal form may be waived by general consent, provided the substance is the same.

(d) If permitted in a deliberative body, the proxy should be restricted to members; usually it may appoint any member.

(e) The proxy should be signed and witnessed, since the organization has the right to know the proxy is valid. Obviously, therefore, there can be nothing secret about it, so it need not be sealed. In fact, proxy voting is incompatible with the fundamentals of the secret ballot.

A Word a Day

Notes and Queries

Lindau—This is a local name derived from the village name *Lindoe*. There may be more than one village of this name in Germany and Austria, but there is certainly one in the parish of Rock, Blakenhurst Hundred, Worcester, England; and the name may be from any one of these. The name itself is from the "lime tree."

Eggman—The word *Egg* is the first element in the names of many English hamlets and townships, and in this we find surviving a word which has gone out of common speech for five centuries or more. *Egg* in Middle English meant "*edge*"; and the name *Eggman* indicates a person who lived on the edge or boundary of some parish or "hundred."

Timmins is one of several surnames derived from *Timothy*. Among these are *Timms, Timbs, Timcock,* and *Timson*. Langland mentions the name in his fourteenth-century poem, "Piers Plowman."

Broadbent is a local name given to a place where a river, road, or valley takes a turn. The name is derived from residence in such a place.

Christopher — Among the many names brought over to England at the Conquest were those of the saints, which were eagerly assumed as surnames by English people. The legend of St. Christopher was then very popular, and the name appears in old Rolls in different guises as *Christophre, Cristofer, Christofer, Christofers,* and *Christopherson*.

Current Events Quiz

A Test to Enable Readers to Review the News

Detailed Answers Appear Elsewhere on the Page

1. Koki Hirota, former Foreign Minister of Japan, has accepted the task of forming a new Japanese Cabinet. What reason is there for the belief that his influence will be thrown against any rash military action against Soviet Russia?

2. A bloc of which European nations is proposed to stem the rearmament rush?

3. What prominent European nation has abolished big private banks?

4. On what grounds does Hitler justify the sending of German troops into the Rhineland?

5. What tax plan is urged by President Roosevelt in order to pay the bonus and farm subsidy?

6 Did America's exports of oil to Italy show an increase in January over December?

7. If the League of Nations decides to apply oil sanctions against Italy, is any way open for the United States to prevent huge Italian purchases of oil here?

8. Has the candidacy of President Roosevelt for re-election been formally announced?

9. What motion picture has been selected as the outstanding picture of the year, by the Academy of Motion Picture Arts and Sciences?

10. The United States Treasury announced on March 6 the result of its attempt to borrow $1,809,000,000—the largest borrowing since 1919. Was the effort successful?

11. Have the new streamline trains proved their worth?

12. Emphasis will be laid on which arm of the military service in Britain's defense plans?

13. Who said recently, "I will prove to my people that the idea of the hereditary enmity between France and Germany is absurd"?

14. Would it be safe to say that benefit payments by the AAA last year exceeded $500,000,000?

15. In what section of the United States have 99 textile plants been set up in the last 12 months?

16. The Norris Dam, first major construction job to be completed in the TVA project, has been officially placed in operation. Would it be safe to say that its cost exceeded $25,000,000?

17. The market value of shares listed on the New York Stock Exchange rose perceptibly during February. Did the total increase exceed $1,000,000,000?

18. How did retail sales in the United States during 1935 compare with sales in 1934?

19. What large city in the Middle West has adopted eastern standard time?

20. Now that the Naval Conference in London is reaching its final stages, what is expected to be the outcome?

(What is your score?)

In Lighter Vein

Sh-h!

Mr. and Mrs. Bibby were entertaining friends. "I think I shall get a car this year," said Mr. Bibby, during a lull in the conversation. "I haven't decided what make, but it's no use getting a cheap one. I suppose I could get a little serviceable affair for five hundred or so."

While the company was gasping at careless mention of such a sum, the host's youngest son remarked:

"And will that funny little man with the black whiskers call every week, like he did when you bought my bike, dad?"—*El Paso World News.*

W. P. A.—rt. (?)

Artist: "I'd like to exhibit this. Could you suggest a title?"

Well-Paid Administrator: "Hm! Very modern. Why not call it 'Home'?"

Artist: "B-but it's a landscape. Call it 'Home'? Why?

Well-Paid Administrator: "Because there's no place like it."

Art

"Jones doesn't know much about art."

"No, one radiator cap is just like another to him."—*The Wheel.*

Horse Maker

"Mother," said a little boy after coming from a walk, "I've seen a man who makes horses."

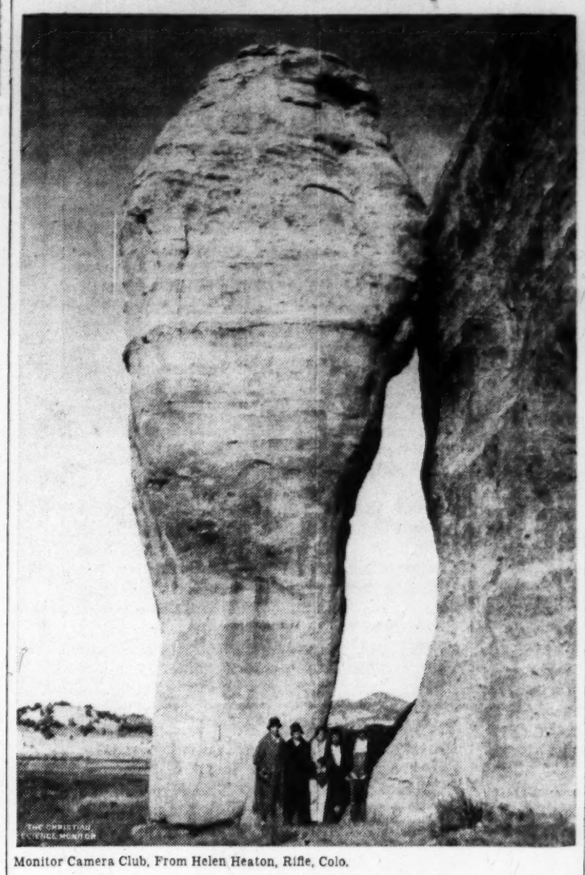
"Are you sure?" asked the mother.

"Yes," he replied. "He had a horse nearly finished when I saw him; he was just nailing on his back feet."—*The Safer Way.*

—Tit Bits

Film Director (referring to unsuitability of actor's clothes for a scene supposed to take place in the Far North): "You haven't got a fur coat, you say, but you've got your winter woolies on! D'you expect the audience to get that—or would you like it put in the programs?"

Giant's Milk Bottle



Monitor Camera Club, From Helen Heaton, Rifle, Colo.

One of the Many Curious Natural Formations Colorado Offers to Sightseers

Daily Anecdote

Liszt Forgives

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

A YOUNG pianist giving concerts in the provinces of Germany advertised herself as a pupil of Liszt, thereby enhancing her reputation and increasing her earnings.

At an obscure little town she was shocked to find on the register of her hotel the name, "Abbé Liszt." Here was a dilemma. Her fraud would be discovered, she would be exposed. Her career would be ruined.

Tremblingly she sought the presence of the great maestro, resolved to make a clean breast of her deception and throw herself upon his mercy. At the feet of the elderly man she kneeled, and with many tears told her story—how she had been orphaned, her only possession was her gift of music. This, and the fraudulent use of the great name of Liszt, she confessed, had won her success and affluence.

"Well, well," said the great man, gently raising her up, "let us see, my child, what we can do. Perhaps it is not so bad as you thought. There is a piano. Let us hear one of the pieces you expect to play tomorrow evening."

As she played, the maestro made comments and suggestions; and when she had finished, he said, "Now, my child, I have given you a lesson. You are a pupil of Liszt."

Before she could voice her gratitude, Liszt asked, "Are your programs printed?"

"No," was the answer.

"Then say that you will be assisted by your master, and that the last piece on the program will be played by the Abbé Liszt."

Honorable Restraint

FOR wise laws and just restraints are to a noble nation not chains, but chain mail—strength and defence, though something of an incumbrance. And this necessity of restraint, remember, is just as honorable to man as the necessity of labor. —*Ruskin.*

Vocations

Ideas That Have Brought Supply

[Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supplies. $1 is paid for each item accepted.]

Dresses

A MINISTER and his family moved into our city from a small town. He was out of a pastorate and seemed unable to get work. The wife had never earned a dollar. For years she had been a leader of women of her church, so someone persuaded her to try selling dresses from a catalogue.

She timidly started out by calling on the neighbor next to her and was astonished that she sold at almost every house in the neighborhood. In fact, she worked hard for three weeks without getting more than four blocks from her home. Thus her work was fairly easy, as she did little walking. All that summer she made from $18 to $30 a week on dresses, supporting her family in comfort until the husband became adjusted to his new situation.—Nellie K., Springfield, Ill.

Brevities

Milwaukee Journal: With paper suits in the near offing, according to Robert Edmond Jones, obviously the next step forward is a roller shirt front.

St. Louis Star-Times: If you want to make a million dollars, invent a gadget for a radio that will enable a listener-in to heckle the broadcasting candidate.

Troy Record: Americans just now seem to be divided in two great classes—the "indigent" and the "indignant."

Boston Transcript: It looks as though we'll have the unemployed on our hands until we get them on their feet.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Helping Its Men

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Lafayette, Ind.

THERE is a very efficient street car service in Lafayette and West Lafayette. The men work in two shifts, and this makes it necessary for them to take a cold lunch.

During the recent cold weather, with the mercury hovering between 15 and 20 degrees below zero, the company employed extra men to relieve the regular men long enough for them to get a hot supper and get thoroughly warm.

Lafayette still has a five-cent fare; but with so many citizens driving their cars the street-car business can be none too profitable. So the employing of extra men, even for a short time, meant additional expense for the company—but everyone feels sure that such thoughtfulness will bring its own reward.

Party Fun

Readers are invited to send in this feature directions of party games which have brought pleasure. One dollar will be paid for each contribution accepted.

Peanut Scramble

THIS is a good game to get everyone acquainted and in the mood for fun. Have peanuts hidden all around the room to be used. The group should be divided into teams, with a captain appointed for each team, and the teams should be named for animals, such as cows, pigs, ducks, cats, dogs, etc.

At the signal to start, the players begin looking for the peanuts; and if a member of the dog team, for example, sees a nut, he "barks" until his captain comes and gets it. Only captains are allowed to pick up the nuts; and the other members of the various teams attract the attention of their captains to the nuts they find by mimicking the animal they represent.

The team finding the most nuts at the end of the hunt may be awarded a prize.—E. D. W., Philadelphia.

Current Events Quiz

Answers

1. Mr. Hirota is a specialist in Russian affairs, having served as Ambassador to Moscow.

2. Dr. Mowinckel, former president of the League of Nations Council, urges the Scandinavian nations to refuse "to follow Europe's war path."

3. Italy. The business of private banking has become nationalized by a sweeping banking reform decreed by the Council of Ministers.

4. He says that the Locarno Treaty was violated by France in negotiating the Franco-Russian pact, which he claims is directed at Germany.

5. The President urges a lump tax on corporations up to 33 per cent of undistributed profits.

6. In December, the exports of crude oil, fuel oil, gasoline, etc., to Italy, totaled 990,485 barrels; in January, the total was 572,882 barrels.

7. The new neutrality resolution, signed by President Roosevelt on Feb. 29, provides that exports to belligerents must be paid for in cash.

8. Yes; Secretary of State Hull made the announcement in an address in Baltimore on March 6.

9. "Mutiny on the Bounty."

10. Yes; subscriptions totaling $8,459,000,000 were received—a tribute to confidence in the Government.

11. Yes; the new trains have completed 1,000,000 miles of revenue service, and have established new records for dependability and profitable operation. For example, the Burlington railroad reports that the first Zephyr train which went into service on Nov. 11, 1934, earned approximately $120,000 more in its first year than would have been the case with the two conventional trains it supplanted.

12. An air force second to none of any neighboring state is demanded. It is expected that the Royal Air Force is to be raised to 1750 first-line planes.

13. Adolf Hitler, in a reported interview with Bertram de Jouvenal published in Paris and London on Saturday, February 29.

14. Yes; the total was $580,821,074.

15. In the South.

16. Yes; the cost is estimated at $35,000,000.

17. Yes; the gain of slightly over $1,000,000,000 brought the total to the highest point since April, 1931.

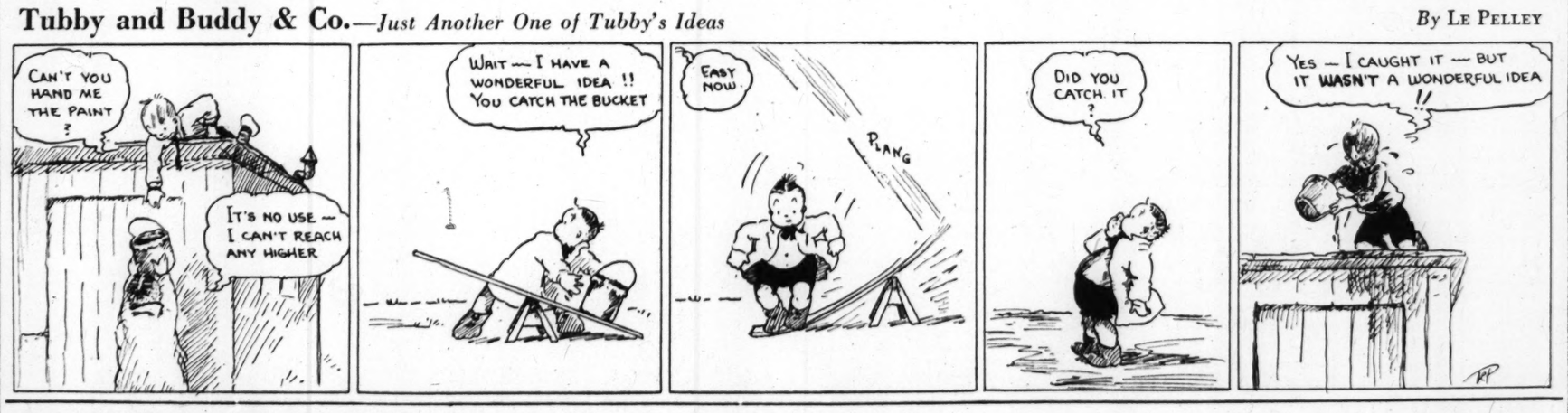
18. According to estimates released by the Department of Commerce, the 1935 retail sales totaled $32,600,000,000, as compared with $28,649,000,000 in 1934—a rise of 14 per cent.

19. Chicago.

20. Britain, France, and America appear ready to sign the pact providing for advance information on ship construction, and certain limits in various types of ships. Italy is likely to evade signing, but is expected to abide by the pact. Japan threatens no naval race.

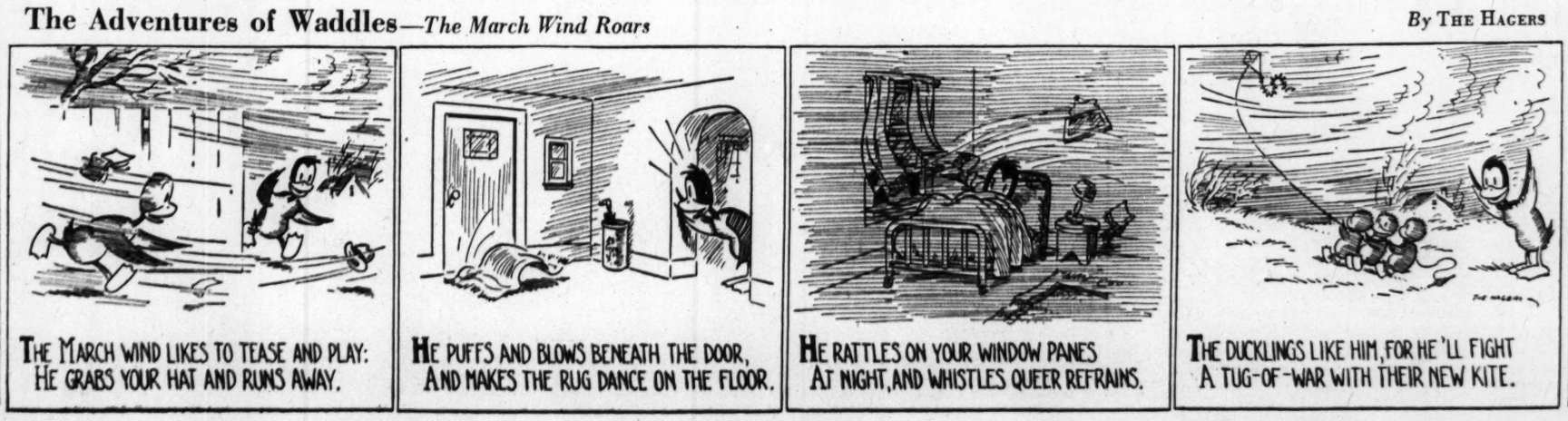
Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Just Another One of Tubby's Ideas*

By LE PELLEY


CAN'T YOU HAND ME THE PAINT ?
IT'S NO USE — I CAN'T REACH ANY HIGHER
WAIT — I HAVE A WONDERFUL IDEA !! YOU CATCH THE BUCKET
EASY NOW.
PLANG
DID YOU CATCH IT ?
YES — I CAUGHT IT — BUT IT WASN'T A WONDERFUL IDEA !!

The Adventures of Waddles—*The March Wind Roars*

By THE HAGERS


THE MARCH WIND LIKES TO TEASE AND PLAY: HE GRABS YOUR HAT AND RUNS AWAY.
HE PUFFS AND BLOWS BENEATH THE DOOR, AND MAKES THE RUG DANCE ON THE FLOOR.
HE RATTLES ON YOUR WINDOW PANES AT NIGHT, AND WHISTLES QUEER REFRAINS.
THE DUCKLINGS LIKE HIM, FOR HE 'LL FIGHT A TUG-OF-WAR WITH THEIR NEW KITE.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, MONDAY, MARCH 9, 1936 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

• Editorials •

"Quietness and Assurance"

MESMERIZED by memories of those August days of 1914 when their world fell to pieces, and reading now of German troops marching into Rhineland, millions of people have been asking, Does this mean war? Already we can say, Not immediately. France and Belgium are confining themselves to strong words, appealing not to the generals but to Geneva. Great Britain, acutely aware that this move comes at a moment when Italy, the other guarantor of a demilitarized zone under the Locarno treaties, has itself defied the League of Nations, is restraining Paris.

Thus there is going to be time to think. Whether there shall be war depends on what kind of thinking is done by statesmen and peoples. The respite from first fears should not hide the need for positive peacemaking. That will not come from weighing wrongs against wrongs, answering treaty violation with treaty violation, recrimination with recrimination.

Doubtless there will have to be legalistic protests against the unilateral breaking of solemn obligations. There has been a revival of wartime hatreds and lies. There may be questions about what Germany's next step will be in throwing off the conditions of Versailles; Herr Hitler's speech contained notable references to the German colonies which he was formerly ready to renounce. There may be doubts about whether peace can be preserved by giving way in the face of force. But the world has largely lost patience with legalisms which hide injustice. To some extent it sees that stirring hatreds and bearing false witness against other nations is solving no problems. And while the matching of force against force goes on the peoples see no hope in it. And they are more skeptical than ever before as to high moral reasons for going to war.

If this growing conviction that war is wrong and that one nation which indulges in it is no better than another can be turned into that good democratic recognition that one is as good as another, we may see a cessation of the effort to fasten on one nation or another the greed, the cruelty and the animality that make war. We may see the other nations ceasing to see evil as racial or national, making the same mistake about Germany that Germany makes about the Jews. We may see Germans ready to seek equality not only in arms and political status but in peaceful reconciliation.

Is this kind of thinking too much to ask of peoples who want peace? If it is, and if the dangers now brought home to us do not waken the world to rise above diplomatic bargaining and militaristic threats, and to establish peace on justice and right, then positive peacemaking will have to be resumed after force has again proved its futility. Meanwhile every individual who refuses to personalize or nationalize evil, denying the belief in material divisive origins and many minds and turning instead to the underlying spiritual unity of mankind, can help to bring peace into human experience.

There should be no false assurance about the bristling borders of Europe today. But assurance is to be had by those who will seek it. "And the work of righteousness shall be peace; and the effect of righteousness quietness and assurance for ever."

Civil Service—Progress and Price

IDEALISM and politics make strange bedfellows. The process by which outgoing administrations blanket political appointees into permanent positions by extending the civil service to include them offers comfort to advocates of civil service reform as well as to persons interested in holding on to jobs otherwise at the mercy of the political spoilsman.

It is the more or less benevolent tradition of American administrations to "care for their own" political supporters by seeing that as many as possible of them are appointed to those federal positions not included in the civil service, and then to "cover-in" as great a number as feasible. The "covering-in," however, serves a double purpose. It not only makes good a promise which custom makes tacit for an administration, but it also puts the administration on record as a champion of the merit system of appointment for federal employees.

The Monitor today starts publication of a series of articles underscoring the urgency of civil service reform. The student of these articles will find that though the present Administration has been blatant in operating the spoils system to the political advantage of the Democratic Party, the Republican Party has also been an offender, one of the outstanding setbacks for the civil service having occurred in the Harding regime. Neither party has kept its hands clean when tempted with the spoils of political victory.

Interest in civil service reform has been quickened during the present Administration, however, by the tremendous increase in the personnel of federal agencies under the New Deal, and the corresponding increase in opportunity for abuse of political patronage. President Roosevelt came into office committed to improvement of the merit system, but during his Administration the proportion of civil service employees to the total in the government services has declined from 80 per cent to less than 60 per cent.

Success for moves which are being urged to extend the merit system by making first, second and third class postmasters subject to civil service rules would, of course, blanket-in large numbers of Farley-appointed Democrats, many of whom are holding government positions not because they are fitted for them but because they "voted right." Yet it is through such advances, costly as they may be in efficiency, and unpalatable as they are to the party from whom future opportunities for certain political appointments are thus denied, that the merit system has come to occupy as important a place as it now holds in the United States.

Piling Up 'Don'ts'

NATION'S BUSINESS, which is the always lively and informative organ of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, gives us this month an authoritative picture of many a business man's viewpoint toward Washington and governmental intervention in his affairs. With candor which is both revealing and understandable, a correspondent tells this story:

> Whenever I think of Washington—and they won't let me forget it for long—I am reminded of the young wife who went shopping and left hubby at home to look after their two-year-old. Early in the afternoon she called him on the phone.
>
> "Dearie," she said, "find out what Jimmie is doing and tell him he mustn't."

Whether one believes that Government should be doing less or that business men should be fretting less, it is plain that this situation is not satisfactory.

A League of Travel

A "COME TO BRITAIN" movement has been in existence for several years. A "Go out of Britain" movement is recognized, even by British commentators, as a natural and desirable corollary; and this in effect is what the newly formed Institute of Travel Agents is about to inaugurate.

It is an obviously desirable thing for any country to receive large numbers of foreign tourists as their visitors. The money they spend constitutes an invisible export which goes to pay for imports. Official attention in most countries in recent years has been directed to promoting an inward flow of tourist traffic. But such a one-way sentiment, if obeyed in all countries, would obviously defeat its own end; it would be another example of economic nationalism tending to exclude give-and-take in tourist traffic just as tariffs and other restrictions diminish international exchange of goods.

It has not, indeed, been often found necessary to apply stimulation to the English traveler to persuade him to go abroad. For 200 years or more the English have been known as the world's greatest travelers, though perhaps more recently they have been surpassed in this respect by citizens of the United States. But in any country the proportion of the population which travels overseas is very small. How desirable it is that foreign travel should become a general habit needs little demonstration. It is good for trade. It is still more beneficial in promoting friendly relations among peoples.

Answering a Tax Question

THE way that managements plow their earnings back into their businesses is by investing in new plant. That new plant is, of course, seldom installed unless a future market for its products is discernible; it must be part and parcel of a reasonable expansion program. It is true, however, that such an investment might be regarded as a kind of reserve. Plant, even if unused, has a borrowing value, and a loan available at the bank is almost as good as money on deposit at the bank. Under the new Roosevelt proposals, presumably, such reserves would be made too expensive because of the high rate of taxation which they would have to bear.

The question has arisen: What is to prevent corporations from plowing back their earnings as part of their operating expenses? The questioner mistakes a capital for an operating expense. Plant is a capital charge, the money being raised either by borrowing or plowing back out of profits. No conceivable books of account could possibly hide from the tax collector any extensions of plant behind the running expenses of a concern.

Moreover, managements are subject, in the last analysis, to stockholders, or owners. They could not possibly try to "cook" books of account to the extent of ordering surplus and unnecessary equipment just for the purpose of withholding profits from the stockholders. Profits have hitherto been withheld as reserves out of regard for the stockholders' own long-run interests. If a tax policy were introduced which "got at" undivided earnings, the spur from the stockholders would soon be felt to divide them—namely, pass them along as dividends.

Keeping Out of War

Book News of the Day

OUT of the haze that hangs over current discussions of neutrality come three authoritative volumes that strip this much-misused word of shibboleths which have made it mean all things to all men—NEUTRALITY: ITS HISTORY, ECONOMICS AND LAW (Columbia University Press). Three concluding volumes. (Vol. I published last year.) Vol. II ($3.75), THE NAPOLEONIC PERIOD, by W. Alison Phillips and Arthur H. Reede. Vol. III ($3.75), THE WORLD WAR PERIOD, by Edgar Turlington. Vol. IV ($2.75), TODAY AND TOMORROW, by Philip C. Jessup.

Isolationists have used "neutrality" to cover their varying conceptions of a nation somehow keeping the profits of trade with belligerents, while escaping the danger of being drawn into war. Some isolationists are willing to sacrifice private trading interests if that will avert war, with its damage to the national economy as a whole.

* * *

To these interpreters of neutrality as "peace at any (war profit) price," Professor Jessup and his collaborators furnish economic evidence to show that trade of neutrals with belligerents under modern conditions leads almost inevitably to embroilment in war. This was true in the Napoleonic Wars and even before. It was unmistakable in the World War, and is woven into the very fabric of modern trade and communications, where increasingly a break at any point strains every point.

Moreover, from an examination of existing economic data, neutral profits from war trade appear to offset, or more than offset, losses due to the exercise by belligerents of the right of search and seizure on the high seas. Private traders may want to take the risk—and do. The damage comes when a nation, to protect its adventurous traders, insists on neutral rights and resists the exercise by belligerents of what they hold to be their rights toward neutrals who aid their enemies. War costs dwarf any trade advantage. Neutral trade profits are not worth the risk.

To this point Professor Jessup's findings support the isolationist who is willing to pay the price of peace. But he by no means assures this type of isolationist that the means will actually work. From the end of the fifteenth century, when neutrality in its modern connotations began to take shape, the thorny problem of how neutrals could remain neutral has become thornier with each new growth of international solidarity.

* * *

If peace through isolation proves unworkable, nations are forced to seek peace through some form of international collaboration. Isolated neutrality belonged to an age when economic interests were relatively localized.

Overenthusiastic heralds of the "New Age" believed to have dawned after 1918, have declared without regrets that neutrality was dead, rendered a misnomer by the League of Nations Covenant and the Pact of Paris. Mr. Jessup rightly disagrees with this uncritical view. Even League members are not proscribed from engaging in war under certain conditions. When League members apply economic sanctions against an aggressor, as in the case of Italy, nonmembers of the League face important neutrality decisions, as the United States is finding. As for the Pact of Paris, Mr. Jessup's sympathy with its aims does not blind him to the fact that it ". . . may point along new roads, but the roads have been only roughly surveyed and not yet built."

Problems of neutrality remain so long as war persists. Mr. Jessup and his collaborators have done a service in collecting and analyzing the ingredients of the problem.

R. H. S.

"You Can Have the Crumbs"

Free Silver in Frederick

PRESIDENTIAL campaigns may not be altogether desirable on their own account, but they seem to be a necessary expedient under the American form of government. The impending 1936 affair reminds me of the first campaign I ever witnessed—that of 40 years ago when William Jennings Bryan crossed swords with William McKinley on the so-called "free silver" issue, which, in those far-off days, seemed to vex so many. As a small boy of ten, the question did not seem to me so important, because silver had never been very *free* in our family and, frankly, my youthful expectations in that respect were not oversanguine.

So when word came that Mr. Bryan was to speak in Frederick, our county metropolis, things began to hum with eager expectancy. It was an opportunity much too good to be missed, everybody said, particularly the Democrats. Moreover, Mr. Bryan's "cross of gold" speech in the National Convention, which had nominated him, had been much bruited one way or another in our fair city and had served to awaken a marked and widespread interest in the new Moses from the West.

We were farm folks living in the neighborhood of Fountain Mills, a small village twelve miles from Frederick, and in those horse-and-buggy days that meant an early start and a long drive. In fact, in 1896, several years before even an infrequent motorcar frightened our old-fashioned horses, "going to Frederick" was something of an adventure. Fully a third of the distance was over a dirt highway that was none too inviting after a spring thaw or a heavy rain. The remainder was over the old National Turnpike, a macadamized toll road connecting Baltimore with Cumberland and the great West beyond.

For us, Mr. Bryan's visit was fortunately timed. The day dawned clear, sunny, and warm, ideal weather for such outdoor festivities. The arboreal splendor of Courthouse Square was drenched with mellow glow of a late September sun, which filtered delightfully through the yellowing foliage like the alpenglow through clouds at sunset. It was such a day as the heart dreams of, when mundane things seem to take on a celestial aspect—when, indeed, a vaulting Pegasus or other mythical source of the poetic afflatus, however reluctantly, girds one's impulse for the sharp ascent of the Mount of Inspiration.

A boy could hardly be expected to absorb a great deal of a speech whose chief concern was the national currency, much less preserve its main trends so indelibly that he would be able to recount them with reasonable fidelity forty years later. I was quite content to leave to my elders, who exercised the right of franchise and were supposed to know what it was all about, the relative merits of gold and silver as related to our money affairs. Money was almost a stranger at our house anyway. But I did very much want to see and hear Mr. Bryan at close range. My curiosity, apparently, was an impelling force. And so early in the day I cut the proverbial apron string and shifted for myself. The effect of this was that I soon found myself in a position of great promise under the front edge of the platform.

As I remember him, Mr. Bryan was young and eloquent, dynamic and apparently very sincere. Even as a child, I instinctively felt his power. Also, he was very handsome, as some of the ladies were bold enough to observe. To epitomize, the Democrats thought it was a remarkable speech; the Republicans, that it was mainly a lot of twaddle. Whether any of them even vaguely comprehended what the free coinage of silver on a sixteen-to-one basis really meant, I am sure I do not know, but, frankly, I have always strongly suspected that few of them did. Of one thing, however, we may be sure—that his adroitness in pecking through the shell of mental invulnerability, which admittedly had few peers, must have made a dent here and there.

M. D.

Mirror of World Opinion

"Adequate" Defense

APART from scattered individuals whose moral fervor for peace outweighs their regard for sober national interest, everybody approves the principle of maintaining adequate national defense, on land, in the air and on the sea. But having agreed on that, they have really agreed on nothing. For it remains to define what is meant by "adequate." . . .

The fundamental question involved . . . is the strictly political one of what our foreign policy is to be—rigid insistence on our "rights" in China and Latin America and on our right to trade with belligerents, or simply the resistance of any aggression directed against our territory. If national defense simply means defense, the army supply bill probably is far greater than our national need. If, on the other hand, we propose to further our commercial and political policies throughout the world, the army supply bill is wholly inadequate, even at its new record-breaking level. If we are to embark on a period of imperialism, we shall need a far larger army and, especially, a stronger navy than we have today.

In short, what is it that we are defending—home territory or aggressive foreign policies?—*Cincinnati* (Ohio) *Enquirer*.

A Foolish Attitude

WHENEVER there is a movement to extend the merit system to embrace a large number of federal employees, the cry goes up from the party out of power that it is a political move. The ins are accused of seeking to buttress in the classified service a horde of jobholders who have gotten on the pay roll through political pull. And, running true to form, Republicans who have been roundly berating the present Administration for wrecking the civil service now greet reports that legislation is being prepared to cover all postmasterships into the merit system with the charge that it is one of Jim Farley's tricks to reward faithful Democrats who have been intrenched in the public service with lifetime jobs.

But if the day were awaited when both parties were satisfied with extension of the classified service, slow headway would be made in the broadening of its scope. And it is nonsense now to profess devotion to selection and promotion of public officials on a merit basis and at the same time to quarrel with the conditions under which effort is made to carry on such a reform. The sensible course is to take advantage of every opportunity to advance a good cause and let time correct what mistakes are made.

The party that happens to be in power is certain to get the best of the deal. If the reform were blocked for that reason no progress would be made.—*Baltimore* (Md.) *Sun*.

Christianity and Socialism

IT IS said that Lady Astor is never at a loss for a reply to the questions of hecklers during her political meetings. We are also told that her answers are not just evasions, but often contain brilliant epigrammatic truths. We are inclined to believe that this estimate of her is correct. Recently she was addressing a hostile crowd of socialists. One of her hearers shouted, "Christ would have been a socialist if He had lived in our day!"

Quick as a flash Lady Astor replied, "Oh no! Christianity is discontent with yourself; socialism is discontent with your neighbor."

How could the matter be summed up more truthfully? Christianity is discontent with one's self. It is a longing for a better life within the heart and soul. It is a yearning for a clearer, purer intellect. Forgetting the things behind, it is a continual march toward the uplands of character development and spiritual illumination.

Socialism, on the other hand, is based on the "class war" doctrine of Karl Marx. It believes that those who have not should appropriate the things of those who have, so that the "haves" will become the "have nots." It is merely the game of "dog pile" that boys have played from time immemorial—the ones on the bottom should get on top, and those on top should be on the bottom.

Christianity believes that the only way to get a good world is by getting good men; that goodness is essentially a development within rather than the environment without. To be sure, this does not mean that the environment must go unheeded and unaltered, but that the first and greatest work should be on the hearts of the individuals who make up the whole of society. Anything else is merely to gild the outside of the cup.—*Mountain View* (Calif.) *Signs of the Times*.

Ships and Citizenship

THE attitude of the United States Navy toward youth is a pattern that every parent can follow to advantage.

Admiral Wat T. Cluverius, commander of the base force at San Pedro, explained it simply at a recent Y. M. C. A. meeting in Los Angeles. He said:

> The young men of the fleet are typical of the youth of our country. In training them we aim, first, to inculcate in their lives those things that go to make good citizens, realizing that the individual responsibility for citizenship is the hope for survival of democracy. A code of character is most necessary for recovery today.
>
> A self-reliant electorate is necessary to the survival of the nation. Our strongest defense is not arms, not ships, but a strong citizenship back of the Government.
>
> Truth, honor and energy must be stressed. Traditions such as those of the navy exemplify for youth in the lives of great leaders of the past those virtues important to good citizenship. I would like to see more tradition in the cities."

The inculcation the admiral mentions can best be obtained in the home. All of the rest of the character influencing agencies available to youth, valuable as they are, at best are only secondary. The first responsibility rests with parents.—*Glendale* (Calif.) *News-Press*.

The Wide Horizon

A Man in History

INTIMATE MESSAGE FROM WASHINGTON

By Erwin D. Canham

THERE are very few links between the postwar German Republic and the third Reich of Adolf Hitler. But since one of them lives in Washington, and since it can quite easily be proved that the week-end's developments in Europe may be more important to every last American than politics or even taxes, perhaps a word about this remarkable individual will be in order.

A most unusual man is Hans Luther. He is one of very few high political officials of the second Reich who hold office in the third Reich. Of course, Hans Luther is only Ambassador to Washington, which is, under the circumstances, admittedly a sort of exile. Nevertheless here he is. It is almost incredible that the man who signed the Locarno treaties—not under duress, but triumphantly—the man who led the first German delegation proudly into the League of Nations, the man who tried pathetically and fruitlessly to raise the money needed to keep the tottering second Reich together in 1931, should be the same man who explained on Saturday to the American public the meaning of the march of the German soldiers into Cologne and Aix-la-Chapelle.

* * *

Take, then, the three scenes:

1. It was a hot September day in Geneva: Sept. 10, 1926. A very junior American newspaper reporter, was breathlessly enough trying to keep up with the history that was happening all about him. He had been at the Hotel Metropole, over which the German flag floated, and seen the large and confident delegation of German leaders there; he had run the short block to the Hotel Victoria, through whose battered portals the delegates to the League Assembly must enter and make their way into the barren old Hall of the Reformation at the rear. He had taken his place in the brimming press gallery, rather awesomely standing beside Frank Simonds, the veteran American correspondent.

Then down on the floor below, came one of the two or three greater postwar dramas. The Germans entered the League. Physically they marched into the hall, and morally the outlawed German Reich came back into the world family of nations. At their head was the short, sturdy figure of Hans Luther. His face was red, his gleaming shaven head shone in the inadequate lights. He was Chancellor of the German Republic. He was the head man. He had led his country back to co-operation, had won it an honored place. Or so it was said at the time. Everyone confidently declared that this meant "the end of the war." Luther, and his great colleague, Foreign Minister Stresemann, with Briand and Chamberlain, were called architects of peace.

* * *

2. Then jump five years. Five years during which European co-operation between the French and the Germans flowered to the extent that the Rhineland was evacuated in advance by French troops. Between Briand and Stresemann, with Luther in the background, mutual comprehension existed. But Briand and Stresemann passed, and with them the one hopeful era in postwar relations of their countries. Luther outrode falling government after falling government. He ended up, in 1931, as Governor of the Reichsbank. As the world crisis tightened, its economic and financial ropes fashioned a fatal harness for Republican Germany. Luther tried to cut the ropes. He was the last man who could possibly rescue a falling regime.

So it seemed one sultry, thunderous afternoon in Basel, July 13, 1931. The same American was there too, reporting the activities of the world bank—another fruit of Franco-German co-operation, with American help. He stood in the marble-tiled little lobby of the World Bank Building, behind a huge wrought-iron and brass grille work, and watched a desperate, haggard man go through the portals. That man, Hans Luther, had just made a pitiful and failing pilgrimage from capital to capital—mostly in airplanes and swaying Daimler motorcars. He had been to Paris and Brussels and London. He had explained the desperation of Germany's plight. He had said, and was not believed, that the second Reich would strain to the breaking point if the powers did not furnish Germany with credits. But the powers could not or did not. Herr Luther stood before the big oval table around which sat the governors of the European central banks—perhaps the most powerful men of the continent. He was one of them, but he stood begging for money.

He came out stricken and hopeless. Followed the von Papen and Schleicher regimes and then Hitler.

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3. Again five years passed. Now Dr. Luther, looking as triumphant as he had over ten years ago in Geneva, sat at his ease in the stuffy *fin-de-siecle* salon of his Government's *gemütliche* Embassy here. To a few correspondents, who had been specially summoned, he said:

"The struggle for equality of rights now is ended!"

It was Geneva all over again. Once more Germany was "free." And now, said Dr. Luther, his Government could return to Geneva. Another German delegation could solemnly enter the League Assembly. But this time Hans Luther stays in Washington.